BRISTOL
IS BUCKS COUNTY'S
METROPOLIS

The Bucks County Gazette.

THE GAZETTE
Is the Leading Paper of
BRISTOL

VOL. XXIII. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 4 1896. NO. 44

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—R. A. Thompson & Sons have opened a grocery store on Radcliffe street, opposite the bank

—The Torresdale and Bristol Trolley has the ties down as far as the upper part of Andalusia.

Children's Day will be observed on June 14th by the Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday Schools.

—Rev Joseph H. Morgan, formerly of Bristol, preached in the A. M. E. church last Sunday morning and evening.

—Over four hundred bicycles in the Century run from Newark to Philadelphia, passed through Bristol on Decoration Day.

—The last duplicate whist party of the season, given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rogers, was given on last Saturday evening.

—A cargo of oak railroad ties is being discharged from the schooner A. C. Johnson above Market street wharf, for the Bristol and Torresdale trolley.

—Jim Jones, on Tuesday night, caught a large salmon, weighing twelve and a half pounds, in his shad net. This is the third salmon caught this year in the Upper Delaware.

—The first meeting of the new board of directors of Bristol School District will be held this evening. New officers will be elected and other important business transacted.

—B. C Foster was elected by America Hose, Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, on last Tuesday evening, as a delegate to the State Firemen's Association, to be held at Johnstown the first week in October.

—Workmen are engaged in removing all the old iron about the Providence Mills, and the insurance is said to be about adjusted. Mr. Robert Pearson expects that the work of rebuilding the mill will soon begin.

—The $127 received by the sheriff from the sale of the store goods of Engle G. Smith, on Bath street, last Friday, was nine dollars short of paying his expenses. It must be hard times when the sheriff complains. Mr. Smith has reopened his store for business in the same place.

—At the annual congregational meeting of the Presbyterian Church on Monday evening, the following named trustees were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Howard Pursell, John C. Stuckert, Thomas Muschert, William P. Buckman, Richard Corson, Dr. W. P. Weaver and Harold Peirce.

—The Library reception held in the Lecture room of the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, was largely attended by the friends and patrons of the Bristol Library. The evening was spent in pleasant greetings, listening to the music, and in the partaking of the refreshments provided for the occasion.

—During the month of May there were nine deaths in the borough of Bristol, from the following causes: Two from convulsions and one each from apoplexy, consumption, nephritis, old age, obstruction of bowels, paralysis, and typhoid pneumonia. For the corresponding month of last year there were the same number of deaths.

—David Landreth & Sons finished the government seed contract on last Friday. The putting up of the seeds was commenced on April 24th, the contract calling for the completion of the order in seventy days. The firm had 120 persons, besides the aid of fifteen machines, employed in filling the order, which was completed thirty-five days prior to the expiration of the time. It took three hundred and fifty tons of seed to fill the contract.

—Judge Yerkes yesterday sentenced John Hogan, alias Benjamin Stratton, to 40 years in the East Penitentiary, the longest sentence ever imposed in this county. Hogan was convicted of burning the barn of Edward M. Slack, of Upper Makefield, on November 29, 1892, a haystack of Mr. Slack's, on March 23, 1891; a grainstack belonging to Mr. Slack, on August 1, 1895; a barn belonging to Elizabeth Ely, Buckingham, April 1, 1891, and a barn belonging to Elizabeth S. Yerkes, a sister-in-law of Judge Yerkes, in November, 1892. At the burning of Slack's barn about 30 head of stock was burned, besides all the crops, machinery and implements, and at the burning of the barn on Mrs. Ely's farm, occupied by John T. Pool, eight horses and colts and ten cows were burned.

—On Decoration Day a number of Bristol boys and young ladies went to Beverly to participate in the sports there by the Beverly Club. The morning was devoted to baseball. In the first two innings Bristol put up a splendid game, when they scored eight runs. Gilkeson sprained his finger in the third inning, which seemed to change their luck. The game was lost by a score of fifteen to ten. Progressive tennis was played in the afternoon upon seven courts. The game as played, was the best out of three, and then progress, seven sets completing the series. Out of the twenty-eight participants nine were Bristolians, who succeeded in carrying away three of the four prizes awarded, Miss Helen Hawke winning the first ladies' prize, a silver backed hat brush; Horace Swain the gentlemens' first, a silver key chain, and Miss Anna Swain the ladies' second, a silver pin tray.

—Rev. Charles J. Vandegrift, rector of St. Mark's Roman Catholic church, who has been transferred by Archbishop Ryan to the pastorate of the Church of St. Edward the Confessor, at Eighth and York Streets, Philadelphia, made vacant by the death of Rev. Peter F. Sullivan, on Sunday bade farewell to the congregation he has so assiduously served since 1889. His departure will be regretted not only by his parishioners, but also by a large circle of acquaintances among all denominations. When Father Vandegrift came to Bristol in 1889, succeeding Rev. McElhone, there was considerable debt upon the new parochial school building, but during his incumbency with the aid of the late Father Meagher, who for about four years was curate of the parish, the debt was cleared off, the interior of the church improved and adorned and a new cemetery purchased. Rev. Hugh Garney, of Coatesville, succeeds Father Vandegrift, and will assume charge on next Sunday.

Personal Mention.

Miss Inez Kempton, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Frances Landreth.

Mr. and Mrs Joseph S. Thomas, of Washington, D. C., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse O Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Keeley, of Philadelphia, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Beatty over Sunday.

Dr. Julia H. Slack, who has been attending to hospital practice for a year, has taken her permanent residence in Bristol.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Weir Gilkeson after an absence of six or seven months at Colorado Springs, returned home last Monday.

Miss Elsie McIntosh, of Hays City, Kansas, will spent the summer in Bristol, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Weir Gilkeson.

Mr. Frank Buckman, of Easton, Pa., spent several days in Bristol during the past week, the guest of Mr. Wm. G. Buckman.

Mrs. Roberts D. Jones left Bristol to-day for a sojourn of several weeks at Washington, D. C., where she will be the guest of Miss Colhoun

The Misses Stryker, of Delanco, and Miss Alexine Solomon, of Riverton, attended a meeting of the Cooking Club on last Saturday, held at the residence of Miss Anna B. Runyan.

—Mr. William Hoguet, a prominent druggist at Cedar Vale, Kansas, and son of Mr. Louis A. Hoguet of this place, died at his residence on Wednesday of last week.

—Bristol was visited the other day by a wandering dealer, who, in the absence of the corporation clerk, got a permit from Burgess Buseman to sell his wares, and display his talents as a humorist and sleight-of-hand man upon the public streets. Near the corner of Wood and Mill streets on Tuesday night he began his harangue, and soon a crowd collected that blocked the sidewalks. Under the direction of Samuel Scott, the chairman of the police committee, Policeman Tice arrested him and took him before Esquire Booz, who bound him over to the next term of court in the sum of $100, under the charge of being a public nuisance.

—Memorial Day was generally observed in Bristol, most places of business being closed in the afternoon of that Day. All over the town flags were displayed, and at the headquarters of H. Clay Beatty Post, G. A. R., much activity was exhibited. Large quantities of flowers with which to decorate the graves of fallen comrades were brought there and presented to the Post. In the afternoon the Grand Army men, accompanied by the Uniform Rank, K. of P., the Fidelity Guards, and preceded by the Burgess, the Bristol police, and the Liberty Cornet Band, visited the different cemeteries and the ritual services terminating in the firing of a salute were held. Upon their return to the hall the Ladies' Circle of the G. A. R. served a substantial luncheon to those who participated in the parade.

—A devastating wind storm swept through Montgomery and Bucks counties on last Thursday afternoon, which left death and destruction in its wake. The tornado appears to have first struck near Ambler, Montgomery county, and from there continued on through Jarrettown to Southampton, Langhorne and Penn's Manor, passing with spent force into New Jersey. Four persons were killed: Alfred Moffit, of Jarrettown; Winfield Emsley, of Germantown; John Wetter, of Hatboro, and George Wenlock, of Langhorne. The destruction of property was very great, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. In Southampton the barns of Edward Walker, Dr. Stillwagon, Charles Williams, Henry Hellyer, George Krewson, John Saurman, John Lloyd, Joseph Anderson, and the barns, outbuildings, orchards, &c., of a dozen others. At Langhorne Manor the stone house and barn on John B. Buckman's farm were completely demolished, the public school house was damaged. David Matlack's handsome house was considerably damaged. On Henry Lovett's farm, near Wheatsheaf, a large tobacco drying building, barn and other buildings were destroyed. The tobacco house on Smith Mershon's farm was blown down, the tobacco house of William Mershon & Brother, on Morris Island was destroyed, and the barns on James Lovett's farm, Charles Patterson's farm, Andrew Crozier's farm, Thomas Glenn's farm, Albert Chedester's farm, were wrecked. Many horses and cattle were also killed.

Natural Science Association.

The Bucks County Natural Science Association will meet at Science Hall, Byberry, Pa., June 6, 1896, at 2 p. m. The subjects, "Hybrids," "Cross-fertilization of Flowers," "Flower Culture" and "Water Birds" will be discussed by Dr. McFarlane, University of Pennsylvania; Newlin Williams, Ellen Smith and Nathaniel Richardson. Remarks will be made by Dr. Hotchkin and others. Those wishing to go by train will please communicate with Nathaniel Richardson, Byberry, Pa. All are invited.

After Country Storekeepers.

An exchange says that a female detective is visiting the country storekeepers and purchasing small quantities of laudanum and Epsom salts, which are not allowed to be sold except in original packages. A few days later a Supreme Court summons is served on the merchants and they must respond in bonds of $150 to $200 and with costs at $26.

W. C. T. U.

Mothers meeting of the W. C. T. U., next Wednesday afternoon, June 10th, at 4 o'clock, in the Friends school building on Cedar street.

—John B. Pugh, the oldest member of the Bucks county bar, and one of the prominent residents of this county, died at his home on Court street, Doylestown, Friday noon, aged 87 years.

—Ex-Mayor of Philadelphia Edwin H. Fitler, died at his country home at Torresdale Sunday night shortly after 11 o'clock. The immediate cause of his death was hardening of the liver. He was aged 71 years.

—Walter Leedom is now preparing for a large trade in coal next winter. During the month of May he unloaded into his yard a boatload nearly every day. It was through his good buying judgment that our citizens obtained their coal at such a low price last winter.

SECRET SOCIETY NOTES.

Sargeant Bickel was in Trenton on Monday.

The Grand Chancellor of Pennsylvania will visit Hermione Lodge, K. of P., on to-morrow evening.

Hermione Division, No 10, U. R. K. of P., visited Division No. 11, of Trenton, N. J., on Monday evening last and invited them to attend the dedication services to be held on the 20th inst.

The Guards of the Jr. O U. A. M. repaired to Pythian Hall on Decoration Day, while services were being held in the different church yards, and enjoyed the refreshments to be had there, in company with the Uniform Rank, K. of P.

John J. Wilson Court, No. 1, Order of Woodrangers, was recently reorganized by the election of the following officers: C. R., E. L. Leigh; S. C. R, John Carty; S. W., Geo. W. Wright; J. W., Wm. Haley; S. B. Wm. A. Britton; J. B., Wm. Plumb; secretary, Wm. H. Smith; treasurer, John Carty; trustees, Peirce Grimes, David Townsend and Wm. Plumb. On Thursday evening, May 28, a meeting of the court was held and the degree conferred upon three candidates. The fee is 25 cents and the only requisite qualifications for membership in this very ancient order is that a candidate shall be a K. of F., and be in good condition physicially. Any one having received this degree and declaring himself not satisfied will have the same conferred again free of charge.

K. of P. Hall Dedication.

On Saturday, June 20th, Hermione Lodge, No. 109, K. of P., will dedicate its new hall on Wood street with appropriate ceremonies. The programme consists of a parade in the afternoon, to be immediately followed by the dedicatory exercises. Although the parade will not be very large, still the brilliant and showy uniforms of the participants will make it a very beautiful and imposing spectacle. One of the most interesting things in connection with the parade will be a company of horsemen clad in the scale armor and wearing the nickel plated helmets of "ye knights of the olden times." Our local military organizations, the Third Regiment Uniform Rank of Pennsylvania, a division of the Uniform Rank from Trenton, N. J., Hermione Division, No. 10, of Bristol, and the members of Hermione Lodge will form and compose the balance of the participants. The secret work in connection with the Dedicatory ceremonies will probably be held before the line of parade is formed, and the public exercises immediately at the close of that feature. A large platform will be erected in front of the building, from which the addresses will be rendered. The Grand Chancellor of Pennsylvania, Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, and the Grand Prelate, have all accepted their invitation and promised to be present. The Rev. E. A. Rook, of Bristol, Chaplain of the Third Regiment, U. R. K. of P. of Pennsylvania, and Major A. Weir Gilkeson, A. D. C., on the Brigadier General's staff, will also participate in the services. At the conclusion of the afternoon ceremonies a luncheon will be served in the concert room of the hall and the evening entertainment will be held in the rink building. Philadelphia talent will be engaged for the occasion, and several addresses will be made by prominent members of the order.

The Fourth Ward Constable Sentenced to Nine Months Imprisonment.

The trial of Charles Agnew, Constable of the Fourth ward, charged with aggravated assault and battery took place on Monday before Judge Herman Yerkes. The counsel were Henry Lear, Esq., and the District Attorney for the Commonwealth; B. F. Gilkeson and Howard I. James, Esqs., of Bristol, for the defendant. By agreement the defendant pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery. A few witnesses were heard to establish the guilt of the prisoner.

The defendant, Charles Agnew, a Constable of the Fourth ward of Bristol, was charged with assaulting Howard H. Syfert in the bar-room of the Closson House, last Spring. Mr. Syfert, who is a member of the Philadelphia Bar, was at Croyden with a house party the day the assault occurred, and they drove into Bristol in the evening. He went with his friends to the Closson house. When about to leave, Mr. Syfert went up to William D. Davis, a member of the party, who was standing at the bar, and tapped him on the shoulder, telling him the party was ready to depart for Croyden. Mr. Davis playfully put out his foot back of him and accidently struck Agnew. When Davis discovered he had kicked a stranger by mistake he apologized.

Constable Agnew, would accept no apology, however, and started in to arrest the men. He attacked Mr. Syfert, it is alleged, and broke his nose with a revolver and otherwise severely cut him. The bar-tender told the men that Agnew was a Constable, and they then said they would go with him, without any resistance, if he so desired.

Messrs. Seyfert and Davis testified to the above facts.

Constable Charles Agnew, the defendant, claimed that he was only doing his duty in arresting the men because Davis had kicked him, and that he had only used what force was necessary.

Proprietor Smith, of the Closson House, testified that Mr. Davis had apologized to Agnew after he accidentally touched him with his foot, and that there was no provocation for the assault.

Sentence—Fifty dollars fine, costs of prosecution and nine months imprisonment in the county jail.

Don't.

Don't fail to make your plans to attend the Seventeenth Annual Lawn Fete of Christ Church, Eddington, which will take place Thursday, on the 25th of June. If a rainy day, the next evening. Unusual attractions will be in order—such as have never taken place before. Tell all your friends about this rare treat. Save up your money and don't forget the date.

—John McCrea, employed on the farm of Edward Appleton, near Emilie, while attending to horses in the stable, Monday, was seized with a fit and fell under a horse. The animal kicked and trampled him, and he was found shortly after dead. He was about forty years old and unmarried.

The Candidacy of Henry W. Watson, Esq.

With apologies to Henry W. Watson, Esq., for the lateness of its appearance, we publish to-day the flattering letter dedicated to "The Republicans of Bucks County," which recently appeared in the Daily Republican.

We were pleased to mention in our last edition that the candidacy of Mr. Watson had been thus officially announced, but the pleasure this knowledge occasioned was rudely shocked by the discovery that his managers had addressed the candidacy of this accomplished gentleman only to the Republicans of Bucks county. How these gentlemen, so able in affairs, so learned in the ways of the world and politics, could have made such a mistake, is beyond our comprehension. They certainly must know this Congressional election is not an election confined to Bucks county, but belongs to the Seventh Congressional District, and in the convention to nominate, Bucks county has less than forty per cent of the delegates. Of course it is too late now, and we suppose it is none of our business, but if Mr. Watson's friends had wanted to dedicate his candidacy to one or the other of the counties, and not to the district, why didn't they address the letter to the Republicans of Montgomery county, who have a majority of delegates in the nominating convention, and consequently, if they choose, could have made his nomination assured. A man backed by such powerful endorsements should certainly not be thus heavily handicapped at the start, especially by his friends.

We have read these flattering business endorsements with care and interest, and hesitate to comment upon them were it not for the peculiar features of the present campaign.

As varied and successful as Mr. Watson's business experiences appear to be, there is a conspicuous absence of any mention of his connection at any time or in any way in an official capacity with the great business corporation operating its plant under the corporate title of the United States of America.

Now, Mr. Watson may be, and doubtless is, entirely at home as president of the Langhorne Springs Water Company, and probably bears his losses as a stockholder of the beautiful hotel at Langhorne as bravely as would any Spartan of old, and is beyond doubt as efficient and useful a president of the Williamson Library Company as could possibly be found in the whole county-side; but what all that has to really do with the present canvass, we are at a loss to know. This canvass is not preliminary to an annual meeting of the stockholders of any of these various companies which Mr. Watson so faithfully serves, and if it were, we do not fancy a single stockholder would vote to deprive so able and efficient a man of the opportunity to serve them and successfully continue to manage their property, as he seems to have done.

This is the preliminary canvass before the biennial meeting of the stockholders of the corporation of the United States of America, and what the stockholders in the Seventh District are going to want, unless we are sadly mistaken, is what in a relative position, the stockholders of the Langhorne Springs Water Company would want, a man who has a knowledge of the business of legislation at Washington, who has had experience in that business, is familiar with the part of the business which is done through the departments and on the floor of Congress, provided there is such a man to be had. We are happy to say we believe the stockholders have their eye on that kind of a man, and he at present is in their employ at Washington, and in a burst of confidence would say to Mr. Watson that there is about as much chance and sense in the stockholders turning Mr. Wanger out of his position as there is chance and sense of Mr. Watson failing reelection to the presidency of the Langhorne Springs Water Company, provided he wants to continue as its president.

If conditions in the Seventh District were in 1896 the same as in 1890, when the Hon. Robert M. Yardley positively refused to consider a third term nomination, thus making it necessary for the District to select a new man, then a gentleman with the kind of endorsement Mr. Watson possesses would be the type of a candidate the stockholders in the Seventh District could turn to with confidence and satisfaction. But this is not the case, as Mr. Watson well knows, and after renewing the assurances of our most distinguished consideration for him personally, we appeal to his mature business judgment to consider whether this is not a time to turn in for what he must know to be a right business policy for the Seventh District to follow, and support Mr. Wanger's candidacy as well as a policy that will ultimately make Mr. Watson's position all the stronger with the stockholders when the time comes that he will have at least an even chance for the nomination.

—The Republican National Convention of 1892 met at Minneapolis on June 7, and the Democratic Convention at Chicago on June 21. This year the Republican Convention will meet on June 16, nine days later than four years ago, and the Democratic Convention on July 7, seventeen days later than four years ago. Election day in 1892 was on November 8. This year election day will fall on November 3. The duration of the canvass will be less, at both ends of it, than in 1892.

Republican National Convention. Reduced Rates to St. Louis via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Republican National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 16, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on June 12, 13, 14, and 15 excursion tickets to St. Louis and return at a single fare for the round trip.

These tickets will be good for return passage until June 21, inclusive.

For specific rates, sleeping car accommodations, and time tables apply to nearest ticket agent.

Democratic National Convention. Reduced Rates to Chicago via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Chicago, Ill., July 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on July 3, 4, 5, and 6 excursion tickets to Chicago and return at a single fare for the round trip.

These tickets will be good for return passage until July 12, inclusive.

For specific rates, sleeping-car accommodations, and time tables apply to nearest ticket agents.

The Rule of 1874 as Expounded by George W. Strauser.

To the Editor of the Republican:—I am of the opinion that no amount of specious pleading can persuade the sober common sense of the Republican people to permit the violent destruction of a well-defined and long established principle. To the rank and file of the party, honest consistency—"principles and not men"—is the highest consideration.

The somewhat plausible deliverances of Messrs. Gwinner and Schrack, offer an excellent opportunity to present the stronger and true side on the question of the Republican nomination for Congress. It is not necessary to follow in detail the array of glittering generalities. I shall aim to confine myself closely and briefly to facts.

Let us look well into the facts! On the 16th of April, 1874, a compact was entered into by and between accredited representatives of Bucks and Montgomery, whereby it was agreed that two consecutive terms should be allotted to each county in the selection of the candidate for Congress. With the exception of 1894, when by reason of the defeat of Mr. Wanger in 1890—he was courteously accorded a third nomination—this agreement has been ratified and adhered to by the Republican electors of the Seventh District.

Let us thoroughly consider the letter and spirit of the unbroken rule of twenty-two years. As adopted, its rules clearly and specifically state, "That the allotment of time to which each county shall be entitled to the candidate for Congress shall be two consecutive terms." The language is not ambiguous, and will admit of but one construction. The rule is continuous and without limitation as to when it shall determine and cease. Unquestioned, it has been accepted as such by Republican voters of Bucks and Montgomery, and will continue to be, until changed by proceedings having a consistent and orderly basis.

As one of the plain common people, to whom Republicanism stands for the brightest and proudest page in all the history of free government, as one who believes that the future of the race largely depends on the perpetuity of our institutions of government by the people, I earnestly protest against any attempt to violate a principle accepted as law by the Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District. There is no question but what Bucks is justly and fairly entitled to name the candidate at this time, and that it is the duty of Montgomery to ratify the same. The Republicans of Bucks will stand firmly by the rules and in demand of her rights, and it is hoped and believed that Montgomery will honestly concede the acknowledged correct position.

Respectfully, Geo. W. Strauser.
Bristol, Pa., May 25, 1896.

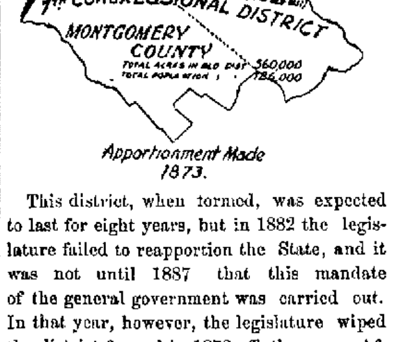
Above we publish the letter written to the Daily Republican by our distinguished townsman, the Hon. George Washington Strauser, late member of council from the First Ward, Bristol Borough, late president of borough council, late chairman of committee on fire protection, in which he aims to pour into the discussion respecting the rule of 1874 a flood of light. The Gazette, true to its duty to spread before its readers all phases of the present discussion, is pleased to publish any communication bearing upon this issue, and especially so when emanating from the pen of so accomplished a citizen as the Hon. George Washington Strauser.

The letter, viewed from either an artistic or literary standpoint, is not without merit; but as carrying out the intention of its author to present the facts in the discussion, suggesting the present existence of the rule of 1874, it is a colossal and monumental failure.

Now, Mr. Strauser, listen, and we will recite a couple of facts you failed to set before an interested public. Upon the best authority obtainable we are bound to accept the fact that the rule was made to serve a specific length of time, four congressional terms, or eight years, and at the end of that time expired by limitation. For your especial benefit, we publish to-day the letters of Messrs. Schrack and Gwinner, which please read carefully.

In order that you can understand this question for all time to come, we have had a map prepared which shows first the territory set aside by act of Assembly in 1873 for the Seventh District. The acres it comprised were 560,000, and population it contained was 126,000; and in dotted lines the part of Bucks then in the Eleventh District, is shown.

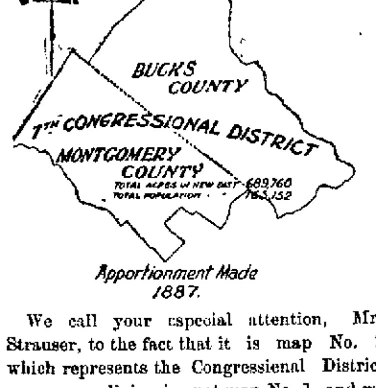
Sketch No. 1.



Apportionment Made 1873.

This district, when formed, was expected to last for eight years, but in 1882 the legislature failed to reapportion the State, and it was not until 1887 that this mandate of the general government was carried out. In that year, however, the legislature wiped the district formed in 1873 off the map. After accomplishing this act of destruction it proceeded to form a new Seventh District, the territory it embraced, the acres it comprised, the people it contained we also show. Acres, 689,760; population, 165,152.

Sketch No. 2.



Apportionment Made 1887.

We call your especial attention, Mr. Strauser, to the fact that it is map No. 2 which represents the Congressional District we are now living in, not map No. 1, and we think it would be a severe strain upon even your resourceful intellect to fancy that thirteen years before the forming of this district as shown by map No. 2, a set of men should attempt to establish any rules or regulations governing it, when they had no knowledge of the territory it would contain, or how willing the population living in it might be to accept their "deliverances" as law.

For Rent.

Four rooms over J. C. Stuckert's law office. Apply to S. W. Black, cor. Mill and Radcliff streets, Bristol.

The Probe Applied to Hendrick's Speech—A Correspondent Shows the Fallacy of his Argument.

On the evening of May 8d some of our fellow citizens who oppose the candidacy of Mr. Wanger for renomination held a mass meeting in Bristol, which meeting was addressed, among others, by Hon. J. Freeman Hendricks, of Doylestown, one of the aspirants for the nomination.

In reading the report of Mr. Hendrick's remarks I am led to believe that in the excitement of the moment he made statements and enunciated principles to which, after the stress of the campaign is over, he will not be altogether willing to subscribe. In opening his remarks Mr. Hendricks said:

"We have come here to-night to enunciate a principle. We have come here to do even more—not simply to assert a claim but to defend a sacred indefeasible right."

He then stated that "In 1874 representatives representing the two great counties that comprise the Seventh Congressional District, entered into a solemn compact, a compact that ought always in good faith and in honor to be binding between honorable men. They established a written law. But to-night we do not stand alone upon a written law, but upon a law that had its origin long before even this law was written—upon an unwritten law that recognized certain principles of right, and that was inherent in the government under which we live."

He then stated that this unwritten law is the principle that long tenure of office is to be discouraged, and that "the fathers, when they founded the government, laid down this principle." That particularly was this the case with congressmen, whose term they limited to two years so that they should come as frequently as possible fresh from the people.

Mr. Hendricks' arguments may be summed up as follows:

First—There is a rule in existence limiting the office of Congressman in the Seventh District to two terms for Montgomery county and to two terms for Bucks county, alternately.

Second—That this rule was founded, not upon the action of the district conference of 1874, but upon the unwritten law of the land.

Third—That this rule is sacred and indefeasible.

Let us take up these propositions seriatim and see if we can agree with him.

First, as to the existence of said rule. It is, I think, admitted by all that such a rule was adopted by the conference held in 1874, and that in conformity therewith Montgomery county supplied the candidate for two terms and Bucks county supplied the candidate for the following two terms. The question that has arisen is whether or not this rule was to govern the four ensuing terms or was to run on indefinitely.

On this point we have the evidence of Mr. Gwinner and of Mr. Schrack, chairmen respectively of the Bucks county convention and conference of 1874, that the rule was to apply to the ensuing four terms only, and that upon the reapportionment the rule should be void.

Certain it is that these gentlemen, holding the high positions that they did hold when the rule was passed, must have known the intention of the conferees, and their testimony should be very convincing aside from this direct evidence. Does it not stand to reason that the position of Bucks county in the Seventh District in 1874 could have had no power to bind the portion added to the district afterwards, the latter portion having had no part in the contract.

Therefore, whether we look at it from the standpoint of evidence or common sense we must dissent from Mr. Hendricks' first proposition.

Now, as to the second proposition to-wit: "That the rule was founded not on the action of the district conference of 1874, but upon the unwritten law of the land." This is indeed serious, and demands our earnest attention, for nothing is better in law than an unwritten law, provided its antiquity can be demonstrated.

Sir William Blackstone, to whom we all bow in reverence in legal matters, states "that the goodness of a custom depends upon its having been used time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

Now, I don't know just how good a memory Mr. Hendricks possesses, but since he refers to the foundation of the government, and seems to know just what "the fathers" had in their minds at the time, and since the foundation of the government necessarily ante-dates the formation of the Seventh Congressional District, I think it follows that any law governing the said district must be within the memory of Mr. Hendricks, and therefore has not been "used time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

Mr. Hendricks asserted that "the fathers" deliberately provided against just such a contingency as has now arisen in this district by limiting the term of Congressmen to two years, so that they might come fresh foom the people.

As a bald statement of fact this is true. But does Mr. Hendricks mean to assert that "the fathers" intended keeping experienced men out of Congress?

He apparently does, for he goes on to agree that the best work is always to be had from new or inexperienced men, a statement in which he will find very few business men to agree with him, but also a statement which (if the truth of it could but be impressed upon the mass of the people) would be a godsend to young lawyers.

Suppose this principle of rotation in office had been generally observed throughout the United States, does anyone suppose that we would have many great American statesmen to look back upon. Would we have had Conkling or Blaine, or Edmunds or Reed? Would Kelley or McKinley ever have attained distinction as authorities on the tariff? Or more important still, would John Quincy Adams ever have been able to make his long fight on the floor of Congress for the right of petition?

If Mr. Hendricks is right, Mr. Adams should have been retired at the end of his second term as a dangerous man who was threatening the liberties of the people by ignoring and nullifying the intentions of "the fathers."

But Mr. Hendricks' third proposition is still more serious and important than the other two.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

He says Bucks county's claim is a sacred and indefeasible one. In other words, a God-given and incontestible right. If this is so it is useless to continue the contest, and Mr. Wanger and everyone else, Mr. Hendricks included, must bow in submission.

Yet, what does Mr. Hendricks propose? He says, "I say let the rule be passed upon when the heat of the campaign is over, say after next election, and then let the people take up the rule, judge it in the abstract by its merits, and if a majority judge that the rule shall be repealed, let it be so, and the minority consent."

In other words, if the people will only wait until the next time, when Mr. Hendricks will not be a candidate, they may proceed to knock spots out of this God-given, uncontestible, unwritten law, and bury it. Neither its antiquity, its indefeasibility nor its sacredness will secure it respect. Only postpone the day of execution and then have a regular wake.

It it said that Louis XV used to say, "After us, the deluge."

Mr. Hendricks seems to hold the same views. The simple truth is that there is no rule in existence governing the nomination in the Seventh District. There is no "unwritten law" on the subject, nor has there been given any "sacred, indefeasible right" to Bucks county in the matter.

The only rule and the only right in the matter came direct from the people of the district and was inspired by political convenience and political necessity. In other words, the conference of 1874 could in no way bind the convention of 1896, and the latter is at liberty to, and of right should, act in a way best fitted to the interests of all the people of the district, and not simply in the interests of a few citizens of one county who would like to represent the district in Congress.

Now one word more and I am done. In looking at the possibility of the nomination of Mr. Wanger, Mr. Hendricks intimates that this would be revolution and anarchy, two very ugly words and words not to be used lightly. The one is an action in defiance of law, and the other is a reign of lawlessness, and either, I take it, may be justly opposed by force. Are we to understand from this that should the convention nominate Mr. Wanger, that Mr. Hendricks intends to bolt? I hope not, and I hope that upon serious reflection, Mr. Hendricks and the other gentlemen associated with him in this movement, will, like good, sensible Republicans, go to Lansdale and support the man whom they consider best fitted to represent the district, and that after the convention is over and the nomination made they will turn in and work for the success of the nominee, whomsoever that may be.

Republican Voter.

The Rule Ignored.

Editor of the Gazette:—The friends and neighbors of Henry W. Watson, Esq., in their open letter to the Republicans of Bucks county, do themselves great credit in ignoring the rule of 1874, about which there has been so much fume and ferment. It was a wise and sagacious thing to do. They present their candidate on his merits, without reference to any extraneous issue, and without attempting to make capital for him as a Bucks county candidate by citing an indefensible claim, which the county is supposed to have inherited as an undeniable right.

They must know that such a claim cannot be sustained. In all the long and labored speeches that have been made in its defence, in all the earnest and interesting editorials that have graced the columns of the Republican newspapers of the county, (and no others are worth noticing) I fail to recognize anything that proves that ancient rule to be still in force. It is worthy of note that a respectable body of Republicans in Bucks county, even in their efforts to place the candidate of their choice favorably before the people, have seen fit wisely to ignore it.

Let us not lose sight of the letters of Gwinner and Schrack, or the rule that called them forth, and which they so fully explain. Mr. Schrack says, "the language of the resolution so clearly limits its application to two consecutive terms, for each county, that a gross error of expression would have to be implied to extend the rule to anything beyond 'two consecutive terms to each county,' of four terms in the aggregate. There is no room for the supposition."

The language of the rule cannot be perverted to apply to an indefinite number of terms, or a continuous succession of double terms. Such a construction might result from a play of the imagination, but not from the exercise of intelligence.

Surely, those who made the rule ought to know quite as well as anybody else what was actually meant. The author of a resolution, or those who gave it sanction, are as good authority as can be found to explain its true signification. Any others who engage in that business ought to have some regard for the meaning of words, as well as the true intent of those with whom the rule originated.

Our Langhorne friends are to be congratulated. By paying no attention to the rule in their address they show that they clearly understand its meaning. Let every candidate stand on his merits, and let the Seventh congressional district have a man that is best qualified for the position of representative in every respect, without regard to the particular locality in the district where he happens to reside. * *

Teachers' Examination.

An examination for teachers' provisional certificates for Bristol Borough School District will be held in the High School building on Saturday, June 13, beginning promptly at 9 o'clock. M. S. Booz, Supt. of Schools.

Wanted.

Traveling or local salesman to sell our goods on commission. Side line or exclusively. Liberal terms. The Howard Oil and Grease Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Watson Endorsed.

The following letter endorsing the candidacy of Henry W. Watson, Esq., of Langhorne, for the Congressional nomination, recently appeared in the Doylestown Republican.

Langhorne, Pa., May 26, 1896.

An Open Letter to the Republicans of Bucks County:—The undersigned neighbors of Henry W. Watson, Esq., a Bucks county candidate for the nomination for Congress in this district, feel that you should know him as we know him, believing that such knowledge will effectually dispose of the claim that our county has no worthy candidate for that position.

Mr. Watson has lived amongst us all his life and our opportunities for knowing all about him cannot be truthfully gainsaid.

First.—He is a clean man, with a personal record of virtuous uprightness, honesty of purpose and integrity of motive and we believe this district and these times demand as our representative a man whose personal character is such that every citizen of this district may speak of him with pride.

Second.—He is a man of affairs with a keen business instinct, and has used it in such a way, while inuring to his own profit, has improved, enlarged and greatly bettered the conveniences and added to the wealth of his town and neighborhood. He was one of the promoters and is now a director of the People's National Bank, of Langhorne. Recognizing early the importance of good roads, he was the largest contributor and stockholder to build a good road from the town to the station. It was under his care as counsel and adviser that the purchases made by the Langhorne Improvement Company were made, and his mind and money were ever ready to push those improvements which have added in the last ten years to the value of all property in this vicinity and have given us such a large and desirable suburban population.

He was one of the incorporators and first President of the Langhorne Spring Water Company, and through his efforts we now have the finest water supply laid out on broad lines that will keep it so for years to come. He early urged the Electric Light Company and stood by it in its early struggles till it now has a complete paying system unsurpassed anywhere. He was one of the stockholders of the beautiful hotel that adorns our southern parkside and is the focus of so much social life.

He is president of the Williamson Library Company and it is to his efforts more than any one person that this pride of our town is being so successfully conducted. He is president of the Newtown, Langhorne and Bristol Trolley Railroad Company, and it is to his zeal and untiring efforts in the midst of difficulties, that would have stopped most men far short of its completion, that the first trolley road in our county is now running, a financial success. And those who know him, believe as he has promised it shall be continued through the county that it will be done. In short there hasn't been a prominent business enterprise for the public good in or about his native town for the last decade that he has not been actively interested in and with a single exception they have all been marked financial successes.

The next sessions of Congress will be preeminently business sessions and the man who will represent this district should be a safe business man whose work would be at once recognized in the Committee room. It is not necessary he should shine greatly as an orator and it is very desirable we should not have a representative whose only business is politics and whose ability and time would be spent in schemes and combinations for his own further political preferment. This Mr. Watson would not do, would not know how to do, does not need to do, but would serve with a single purpose to win himself credit by an honest, upright, clean, able attention to the business of representing the intelligence and business interests of his nation, county and district.

That he is a protectionist for his country's good his pamphlet on the tariff shows. It is a careful study of the whole subject, and his article on money is such a statement of the matter as would be expected from one who always has and always will insist on the payment of honest obligations in the same spirit and coin in which they were created. Both these articles were written when no mention of Mr. Watson's name had been made as a candidate, and their researches were undertaken by him solely for the purpose of coming at intelligent, practical conclusions on two such important matters of national economy.

Realizing fully the responsibility of this strong endorsement of our townsman, we want you to feel with us that Bucks county has a worthy and able candidate. We realize that as a political worker he is not notorious, that he has not sought and schemed for this nomination and this we count greatly to his credit. He has already been a staunch defender of those noble principals of the Republican party which have commended it to the growing intelligence of our citizens, and his loyalty to the interests of Bucks county is undoubted. In the interest of fairness, right, justice and clean business representation we are your fellow Republicans:

Jno. Wildman,	Harvey H. Gillam,
J. Howard Marshall,	Geo. Matlack,
Alfred M. Wildman,	Dr. Henry Lovett,
Jonathan K. Mather,	Gove Mitchell,
H. C. Parry,	Chas. G. Fetterolf,
Edward C. Neeld,	Frank DeH. Duffield,
W. B. Parry,	Theo. F. Phillips,
Henry F. Morrell,	Alfred Marshall,
Dr. P. M. Minster,	Henry Palmer,
Joseph Milnor,	Samuel C. Eastburn,
Stephen L. Kirk,	Robert Ivins,
J. Clinton Kirk.	

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Spring and Summertrade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

Wanted.

Young man of good address and business ability, for 30 days work in Bristol and vicinity. Give mercantile reference. Good pay to the right party. J. W. ZEIGLER, Box 1402, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice of Removal.

Dr. J. D. Thomas, specialist in the painless extraction of teeth with nitrous oxide gas, has removed from 912 to 1122 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

For Sale.

On easy terms, the desirable three-story brick business stand, situate Nos. 457-459 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa. Apply to JOHN C. STUCKERT.

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The Bucks County Gazette

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.

One dollar per year, in advance.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Congress-at-large.
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, Erie.
GALUSHA A. GROW, Susquehanna.

For Presidential Electors-At-Large.

Joseph Wharton,	William Witherow,
Alex. E. Patton,	Peter L. Kimberly.

District Electors.

John S. Pearson,	H. C. Prevost,
Allen B. Rorke,	J. V. Brown,
Frank P. Henley,	F. N. Eaton,
W. M. Taggart,	G. B. Miller,
Leonard Myers,	R. H. Shindel,
J. H. Huddell,	George D. Swank,
W. P. Solly,	A. C. White,
John Fritz,	W. H. Randolph;
Henry L. Johnson,	E. Wertheimer,
John H. Landis,	Josiah Spear,
Everett Warren,	E. E. Abrams,
E. W. Wilde,	Isadore Sobel,
Harrison Bad,	William Schnur,
D. W. Miller,	J. C. Campbell.

From several sources statements have drifted to the GAZETTE to the effect that serious dissatisfaction existed in Montgomery county toward Mr. Wanger's renomination for Congress. So serious was the reported dissatisfaction that from that county other candidates would have some forty delegates at the Lansdale convention, also that at our county seat, Doylestown, such loyal supporters of Mr. Wanger's candidacy as the Hon. Robert M. Yardley, the Hon. Hugh B. Eastburn and John W. Swartley, Esq., were faltering in their allegiance to him. Upon the highest and most reliable authority we would say to our readers that in Montgomery county neither Mr. Shoemaker, Mr Hendricks, Mr. Watson or Dr. Thomas, either individually or collectively, will be able to carry away from Mr. Wanger over five of the 117 districts, and as for the alleged desertion of Mr. Wanger by the distinguished gentlemen from Doylestown above referred to, we simply suggest to our readers to watch their movements and pay attention to their utterances between now and August 1st.

What The Wooden Indian Says.

The Ninth Congressional district, composed of the counties of Berks and Lehigh, has a congressional contest on hand, rotation figuring prominently. The Reading Herald contained the following lines on the subject:—

I am a candidate for congress.

If there is to be any rotation I am in it.

I wouldn't be the first wooden man who went there

I am a non partisan, but no mugwump.

I am in the hands of my friends.

I want the salary.

I will appoint everybody to office who supports me.

I won't sell out to corporations unless I get my price.

I won't make any speeches.

I am for silver and gold and greenbacks, and plenty of it, and am not afraid to say it.

I have been a Democrat ever since I was a stick of wood.

I will get an appropriation to dredge the Schuylkill and make Reading a sea port.

My public service demands that I be promoted.

I have no bad habits.

I think I am the right kind of congressional timber.

If elected I promise to draw my salary faithfully and will send everybody seeds.

Planning an Ovation.

It is said that in the St. Louis convention that the sum total of the McKinley delegates down to Ohio in the alphabetical list of states comes within a dozen of giving McKinley a majority. When the state of Ohio is called her 46 votes will give the Canton candidate the necessary votes to secure the nomination on the first ballot. In other words, the Buckeye State will have the honor of setting the seal of success upon her favorite son. Any one with a lively imagination can picture the scene that is likely to occur in the convention. Indeed, the McKinleyites are preparing for something that will surpass even the startling effects of melodrama. As soon as Ohio casts her vote the convention will be blue with banners of that hue. Every McKinleyite will have a flag of "True Blue" in his pocket ready for the grand finale, and at a given signal these will be waved by 10,000 hands. A brass band will further enliven the enthusiasm and the convention will do the rest.

A Compliment to Judge Yerkes.

The Philadelphia Press of Sunday paid the following tribute to the services of Judge Yerkes in the city court:

Judge Harman Yerkes, of Bucks county, who has been sitting on the Quarter Sessions bench in the city for several weeks, has left a most admirable impression with all who have had any relations with that court during that time. With high character and pronounced ability he enjoys a quick perception which enables him to measure promptly the importance of every question presented to him, and to facilitate business without the least sacrifice of the dignity of the proceedings so common in haste.

It is no disparagement to any man on the local bench to say—and they will all agree with it—that Judge Yerkes has rendered an exceptional service to Philadelphia. His candidacy for Superior Court Judge last year received a flattering support in Philadelphia regardless of party, and all have abundant reason to feel satisfied with a vote cast for so competent a judge.

The latest scientific discovery reported is that lenses of unlimited size can be made of oxygen gas, so that our neighbors in space can be brought within very short range. Perhaps the inhabitants of the earth are already under observation by our esteemed contemporaries on Mars, and possibly the next invention will tell us what they think of the show.

THE RULE IS OBSOLETE.

A REVIEW OF THE FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE RULE OF 1874.

Letters from Bucks County's Chairman of that year and from the Chairman of the Conference that made the Rule.

The Rotation Rule; Proved Beyond a Doubt to have been Adopted only for the Eight Years Following 1874.

Mr. Samuel F. Gwinner gives the following relation of the facts, of which his position as Chairman of the Republican Committee gave him personal knowledge:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN:—Although taking no part nor favoring any particular candidate for nomination in this District, I nevertheless take some degree of interest in the controversy now going on as to which county, Bucks or Montgomery, is entitled to the candidate. I have read all that has been said in the two Republican papers printed in Doylestown and have arrived at the conclusion that the position taken by the Intelligencer is unsound and cannot be sustained.

The Intelligencer claims that Bucks county has the right to claim the candidate this year and bases such claim upon the resolution adopted in 1874. At the time of the adoption of that resolution the Republican portion of Bucks, not the whole county, had been attached to Montgomery county to form the Seventh Congressional District. This formation under the laws of the State was to continue ten years.

When the committee which adopted the rule in 1874 met, they had no right to act for any other period of time than that covered by the then apportionment, which was for ten years. This they did by dividing eight years of the ten equally between the two counties. At that time Montgomery county was Democratic while the portion of Bucks attached to Montgomery was strongly Republican and made the district Republican in politics. The population of Montgomery was very much larger than that of the portion of Bucks attached to Montgomery, and the fact that the majority to carry the district was to come from Bucks made such an allotment of time but fair and just; otherwise it would have been giving Bucks more than she was justly entitled to.

Montgomery furnished the candidate in 1874 and 1876, and in 1878 and 1880 Judge Godshalk was nominated and elected. In 1882 Judge Godshalk was a candidate for renomination, and for a third term. I was one of his ardent supporters and in fact led his forces in the convention held at Lansdale, in 1882, and over which I presided.

It will be remembered that this was the most exciting convention ever held in this district. The convention failed to nominate any one at its first meeting. Judge Godshalk continued to be a candidate with a considerable following during the whole of the first day's session of the convention and for some time during the second meeting, when he voluntarily withdrew.

Now, during all this time and through all the excitement attending the proceedings of the convention, no one publicly raised the question of the inelegibility of Judge Godshalk to be a candidate. I heard no such objection raised as is now claimed to be the rule of 1874 referred to. When the question arose in private discussion as to which county should have the candidate, I took the position, as I now do, that there was then no rule upon the subject, and that as Bucks gave the necessary votes to elect, we should have the candidate.

I was then the chairman of the Republican County Committee of Bucks county and was but contending for her rights, but the very men who are now so strenuous for the "rights of Bucks county," then used every effort to nominate one of the several candidates from Montgomery, and succeeded.

In 1886 I was again the presiding officer of the convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this district. The convention met in Norristown. Dr. Evans, who had been the member from the district for the term following that of Judge Godshalk, was a candidate for renomination. If Montgomery now had the right to the candidate, under the rule of 1874, why, I would ask, was not Montgomery then under the same rule entitled to the candidate? Now, the fact is that no such right was conceded and Bucks county, at the convention in 1886, presented a candidate in the person of Ex-Sheriff Samuel L. Ely and he received nearly the whole support of the delegates from Bucks county, myself being one of them, and for the only reason that he was the Bucks county candidate.

A new apportionment had been made; the time of the apportionment for which the rule of 1874 had been adopted had expired, and that rule had become obsolete. This justified Bucks at that time in making an equal claim with Montgomery for the candidate.

Mr. Ely's candidacy was then supported by the same men who are now claiming that the rule of 1874 is still in force. So much for their consistency.

At that time, as I have stated, but a portion of Bucks county was attached to Montgomery. Since then the district has been changed, the whole of Bucks county being united with Montgomery to constitute the district. In the meantime Montgomery had become Republican and that county gave the majority necessary to elect a Republican candidate. This did materially change the circumstances of the case, for with the large difference in population, about 50,000, there is no longer the same reason why Bucks should have an equal time with Montgomery in the candidate for Congress from the district.

In 1890 Mr. Wanger was the Republican candidate in the district and was defeated by a small majority. The year 1890 was a bad one for the Republican party, as the Democrats elected nine Congressmen from Pennsylvania, while now they have but two. In 1892 Mr. Wanger was again nominated, and was elected. This gave him the candidacy for two terms, and if the rule of 1874 was still in force, Bucks county for the two following terms was entitled to the candidate.

The plea that his defeat in 1890 entitled him to a renomination in 1894 is not tenable, as the 1874 rule distinctly says "the allotment of time to which each county shall be entitled to the candidate shall be two consecutive terms." Mr. Wanger had been the candidate for two consecutive terms prior to 1894, and under the rule of 1874, if in force, would have been ineligible for nomination for another term, but yet he was unanimously renominated and elected, the Republicans in Bucks county as warmly supporting his nomination as did those in Montgomery county.

Where were the champions of Bucks county's rights, and the enforcement of the rule of 1874, at that time? The rule of 1874 was not mentioned by them and they all supported Mr. Wanger's nomination, thus deliberately sacrificing the right of Bucks county to the candidate if they then believed the rule of 1874 was then in force.

The facts are that no attempt has been made to enforce the rule of 1874 since 1880, and the Republicans of Bucks have done more in the past to ignore or disregard the rule of 1874 than have the Republicans of Montgomery county, and it now comes with an ill grace for the very men who have either openly violated or quietly submitted to the violation of the rule of 1874 to now so persistently insist upon its enforcement at this late day.

I have always believed in honesty in politics, which has often caused me to be unkindly treated by some of the very men now raising this clamor, and it will be well for those members of the party if they will be more honest and consistent in this matter than they are showing themselves to be.

It is a great mistake to make too frequent changes in our representatives to any legislative body, and when we have able and efficient members in any such body they should be kept there. Time is no factor in the matter; if we have an inefficient member turn him out, but when we have an efficient member keep him there rather than to flee to ills we know not of.

SAMUEL F. GWINNER,
Taylorsville, February 12, 1896.

James N. Schrack, a prominent Republican of Norristown, who was chairman of the Bucks-Montgomery Congressional Conference in 1874, writes the following letter, which states some facts bearing on the rule adopted at that time:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN:—The conference, held April 16, 1874, by representatives of the Seventh Congressional District, adopted the resolution, "That the allotment of time to which each county shall be entitled to the candidate for Congress shall be two consecutive terms." It may not be improper for me, the chairman of said conference, to call attention to the fact that the resolution only referred to the four then next succeeding terms, the nominations for which were made in the years 1874, '76, '78 and '80, and that it had no application thereafter.

The language of the resolution so clearly limits its application to two consecutive terms, for each county, that a gross error of expression would have to be implied to extend the rule to anything beyond "two consecutive terms to each county," of four terms in the aggregate. There is no room for the supposition, that the author of the resolution, Mr. Wills, the accomplished editor of the Herald, was unable to accurately express his thoughts in good English, and the attendant circumstances being of a character that it was accepted by the Conference as it had been by the public that there were but four terms with which the Conference had to deal.

This allusion to "attendant circumstances" will be understood by the consideration of the following facts: The Congressional apportionment of this State, following the census of 1850, was made May 1, 1852; the apportionment following the census of 1860 was made April 10, 1862; while that following the census of 1870 was not made until April 28, 1873, and at the election 1872 three Congressmen were elected at large in the State.

It was accordingly assumed that the districts created by the Act of 1873 would only continue for the four remaining terms of the then apportionment, and no thought was given to or arrangement made for the failure of an apportionment Act under the census of 1880 in time for the election in 1882.

For corroboration of this view, if corroboration is necessary, reference may be made to the letter of Hon. William Godshalk, an honored representative of Bucks county, in 1882, announcing his candidacy for a third nomination, in which he said: "There is no rule or regulation of the party assigning the nominee to either county." When the conferees of the district met June 23, 1884, Judge Godshalk offered the following:—

Resolved, That in view of the rule and practice that has heretofore existed in the selection of candidates for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh District it is the opinion of this committee that the candidate should this year be conceded to the Bucks county portion of the district."

The Norristown Daily Herald, of June 24, 1884, gives the following report of the further proceedings of this conference: "Mr. Godshalk urged the adoption of his resolution. Mr. Gilkeson of Bucks opposed it. The people of his section of the country were interested in retaining at Washington a man who was influential as a friend of protection. They saw in Dr. Evans a member who guarded well the interests of his constituency at large. The yeas and nays being called the resolution was lost by a vote of 8 to 2, and the following resolution was offered and was unanimously adopted:"

"Resolved, That the question as to which county shall be entitled to the candidate for Congress at this term be referred to the people of the Seventh Congressional District for a settlement."

Observe, however, that nobody pretended that the resolution of 1874 had any application to the situation in 1884, and that Mr. Gilkeson put his proposition upon the solid ground of Dr. Evans being influential at Washington as a friend of protection, who guarded well the interests of his constituency at large, and did not pretend that it accorded with any rule or practice. Whatever may be inferred from the foregoing in respects to my attitude in the controversy respecting the nomination to be made this Fall, in the present Seventh District, which was only created by the Act of Assembly, approved May 19, 1887, and had no existence prior to that time, it is not the purpose of this communication to make an argument concerning the advisability or inadvisability of renominating the present able and honest representative from the district, but to show that the reason for taking up a new candidate cannot be upon the resolution of 1874, but must be upon different and more broad and public spirited reasoning.

JAMES W. SCHRACK,
Norristown, Pa., Feb. 4, 1896.

PHYSICIANS' BADGES.

Chicago Doctors Given the Right of Way Through Streets.

Over 800 physicians in Chicago have already taken advantage of the ordinance passed by the council a few weeks ago giving them the right of way on the streets and over bridges ahead of processions, parades, fire lines and other obstructions that usually stop ordinary traffic. Each of the physicians applying has been furnished with a badge and a special permit, which entitles him to the privileges of the ordinance and demonstrates his authority.

The badge is a very pretty affair, about the size of a quarter, and is made of german silver, in the form of a circle three-sixteenths of an inch wide, around a red cross in the center. The cross is of red enamel and the circle of white.

The ordinance also applies to ambulances and is made to include all physicians driving in answer to professional calls, to fires or accidents. It is designed to afford relief as quickly as possible to people who require the services of a physician. The permits, signed by the mayor and city clerk, and the badges are issued from the city clerk's office on the payment of a 50 cent fee. The ordinance has been effective about one month, and the number of doctors using the privileges granted them will soon reach 1,000, demonstrating the popularity of the ordinance and its provisions.—Chicago Chronicle.

Nez Perce, Potlatch, Palouse.

These are the names of three great agricultural and fruit growing districts in Idaho and Washington reached by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

They each adjoin the other, are similar in products, climate and character, and together form a region for the homeseeker hard to equal. The Palouse region has long been noted for its marvelous grain production. It is to the Pacific Coast what the Red River Valley is to Minnesota and North Dakota.

The Potlatch country is like unto the Palouse, and adjoins it on the east.

The Nez Perce region lies south of the others and has until recently been a part of a great Indian reservation. 500,000 acres of it have been thrown open to settlement and its lands can be bought at cheap prices and on favorable terms. Write to CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn., for folder and rates. 2-20-tf.

One Way to be Happy

Is at all times to attend to the comforts of your family. Should any one of them catch a slight Cold or Cough, prepare yourself and call at once on Harry H. Headley, sole agent and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy, Free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

—Agriculturists in the Isle of Man are just now grappling with the problem of the rook pest.

Did you ever think how readily the blood is poisoned by constipation? Bad blood means bad health and premature old age. DeWitts Little Early Risers, the famous little pills, overcome obstinate constipation. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—It is stated that the working life of a London cab horse averages about five years.

Young mothhers dread the Summer months on account of the great mortality among children caused by bowel troubles. Perfect safety may be assured those who keep on hand DeWitt's Colic & Cholera cure, and administer it promptly. For cramps, bilious colic, dysentery and diarhoea, it affords instant relief. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES CURE

Catarrh, Deafness, Asthma, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Female Complaints and All Blood and Norvous Diseases.

A SEPARATE CURE FOR EACH DISEASE

Munyon's Improved Homœopathic Remedies at all Druggists—25 Cents a Bottle.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve in 1 to 3 hours, and cures in a few days. Price, 25.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies positively cure. Price, 25c. each.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins and groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price, 25c.

Asthma Cure, with Asthma Herbs, $1.00.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25 cents

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price, $1.00.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, 25c. a bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

—Nearly a quarter of the inhabitants of New York City are of German birth or parentage.

One swallow does not make Spring, but one swallow of One Minute Cough Cure brings relief. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—Whooping cough in a fatal form has lately been distinctly increasing among London children.

Eczema is a frightful affliction, but like all other skin diseases it can be permanently cured by applications of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It never fails to cure Piles. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

—The deepest British coal mine is the Ashton Moss Colliery, which goes down 3,150 feet.

In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of—DeWitt's Little Early Risers, for they always cleanse the liver, purify the blood, and invigorate the system. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—The Massachusetts census shows that the women outnumber the men by more than 70,000.

Mrs. R. DeYoung, Middleburg, Ia., writes. I have used One Minute Cough Cure for six years, both for myself and children, and I consider it the quickest acting and most satisfactory Cough Cure I have ever used. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—At last accounts potatoes are selling in some of the Alaska mining regions for $100 a sack,

A. L. Wooster, a prominent citizen of Osseo, Mich., after suffering excruciatingly from piles for twenty years, was cured in a short time by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, an absolute cure for all skin diseases. More of this preparation is used than all others combined. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

Houses For Sale.

A rare opportunity to purchase a home or investment. Four six-roomed houses, Nos. 449 to 457 Lafayette Street, for $850; also five six-roomed houses on Spruce Street, Nos. 645 to 653, for $500 each. Terms suitable to purchases. If desirable arrangements can be made for easy monthly payments. Apply to EDW. BARTON, 153 Buckley St., Bristol.

Try a can of Hopkins' Steamed Hominy Hulled Corn). It is delicious. Full qt, 10c.

MARRIED.

MILNOR—BOOZ.—On Thursday afternoon, May 28, 1896, at the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bristol, Pa, by Rev. Charles H. Rorer, Mr. Joseph M. Milnor to Miss Anna E. Booz, both of Emilie, Pa.

WANAMAKER CLOTHING

We've got a bully black and blue Thibet suit for $5. The only objection to telling of it is that nine out of ten of our readers that do not know much about us will say: It's a lie.

So here's a description of it. All-wool; serge coat-lining; as well cut as a $30 suit; as strongly sewed, but not so fine stitches; fine enough for the cloth; and the cloth fine enough for twice the money, and yet clothing isn't cheaper this year than it was last year.

If you are a big fat man we can fit you with it; tall or short. If you are any sort of a regular man we can fit you with it.

We ought to say the cloth has been inspected, just as all our cloths are; and shrunk, as all our cloths are; and the making inspected, as all our making is; thousands of suits; and selling, as all our stuff is—your money back if you think it isn't so good as we say.

Your money back if you'll take it.

Queer thing to do: a $5 suit! The queerest part of the business is: we make no profit on it. We think it a bully thing to do. Have you any objection?

New store at Chestnut and Ninth.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

Oak Hall, Market and Sixth.
Chestnut and Ninth,
across from the Postoffice.

WILLIAM H. WANAMAKER.
Market and Twelfth.

PHILADELPHIA.

WANAMAKER'S.

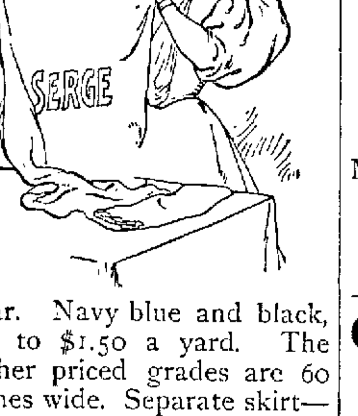
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 1, 1896.

TIME IS THE DEAREST THING WE HAVE

Not a moment is wasted. A buyer just home from the Antipodes; another strapping his trunk to leave; another but fairly started on his transatlantic travels; two more almost ready to take their homeward voyage—more than twenty crossing the ocean each half year to gather whatever is best suited to the wants of Our Public. Busy all day with thousands of helpers; busy after store-closing time making the store new for tomorrow. Any wonder that interest is always at concert pitch here?

STORM SERGES

As hurt-proof as are a bird's feathers, Storm Serges are a necessary fabric for women's



wear. Navy blue and black, 60c to $1.50 a yard. The higher priced grades are 60 inches wide. Separate skirt—Storm Serge—you think them at a thought, for what gives such service as a serge skirt that can be worn with any pretty waist?

GINGHAMS

Cotton goodness with the beauty woven through and through. Ginghams grow in favor each season; ginghams grow prettier and daintier as the seasons roll on.

A section of the dress goods store is filled with Ginghams—mostly Scotch made, though the Yankee ginghams, with their streaks of silken beauty, have a showing. And every one of the Ginghams listed below is nipped in price—just so much ballast off to make the tradeship swifter. Losses fall here and there—helpful losses that unlock imprisoned dollars for new ventures.

20c Scotch Ginghams at 16c.
25c Silk-striped Zephyrs at 18c.
25c Hawthorn Tissue at 18c.
25c Corded Scotch Ginghams at 20c.
37½c Grenadine Fancies at 25c.
37½c Damasse Linens at 30c.
37½c Scotch Plaid Ginghams at 31c.
50c Printed-warp Ginghams at 37½c.

Some of these Ginghams are in tiny linen-like checks, especially charming for children's wear.

HAMMOCKS

Restful, luxurious Summer comfort—the wherewithal a Hammock and some friendly trees. The latter are easily findable; the Hammocks easily bought—at Wanamaker's.

Woven Hammocks, 50c and $1.
Genuine Mexican Hammocks, $7.50 to $20.
Woven Hammocks, finely colored; with pillow, spreader and valance—$1.75, $2.75, $3 50, $3.75 and $4.25.

Spreaders, ropes, thimbles, hooks—all proper sorts, of course.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Buy Your Wall Paper By Mail

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

100 Samples Free. | New designs 5c and up | Elegant gilt 5c " " | Borders same low rate | Send 8c for postage; deduct when ordering. F. H. Cady, 805 Westmr. St., Prov., R. I. | Warranted to suit or money refunded. | Liberal discounts to clubs and agents.

George W. Booth,

321 Dorrance St., has the latest .....styles of

SUMMER SHOES.

PRICES LOW.

WANTED—A MAN

in each county for one year to hire and superintend agents. $65 a month. State age, experience and references. Enclose stamp. THE HUBBARD CO., 1023 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SHERIFF.

IRVIN AARON,

OF YARDLEY BOROUGH.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

Upright Piano for sale. Apply to WM. H. J. WILSON.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZERS WANTED

We wish organizers thoroughly familiar with fraternal Lodge work, who have organized for the old beneficial associations. We do not ask a man to devote his entire time, but only to work during his spare hours and evenings. Such a man must be well and favorably known and must give recommendations of unquestioned character. Such a one can add very much to his income by organizing Lodges for the Order of the World and its insurance department. Liberal terms will be given. All information can be obtained by writing FOLSOM & OPPENHEIMER, Rooms 508-509 Temple Building, Broad street, corner Cherry, Philadelphia, Pa.

McMullen Bros.,

Practical ....Plumbers,

Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitters.

Agents for the Wolf Gas Cookers, only $8.50, also the Natural Stone Water Filters. Pumps of all descriptions.

REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.

Frank F. Bell & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

1414 S. PENN SQUARE, Phila.

Opposite Broad Street Station, City Hall and near Reading Terminal Station.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Bought and sold on commission and carried on favorable terms.

Orders Executed on all Exchanges.

Direct telephone to floor of Philadelphia Stock Exchange also private wires to the Cities of New York, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore and Richmond.

Sherman & Peirce,

BRISTOL, PA.

Lumber Yard

Fully stocked with all kinds of Building and Finished Lumber, both PINE AND HARDWOOD.

MILL WORK in variety, including STAIRWAYS and HARDWOOD INTERIOR FINISH.

Groceries

In Great Variety And Cheap

AT FOSTER'S.

Especial care is taken to constantly have on hand the finest Butter, Teas, Coffees, and Spices the market affords. Fruits and Vegetables in season.

EDWARD H. FOSTER,

The DORRANCE STREET .... GROCER.

TRUSSES

In Every Size And Numerous Designs.

DR. PURSELL'S DRUG STORE.

AN OFFICE WHERE

Everything in connection with

REAL ESTATE

IS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO

You can buy a Property, have the deed drawn procure a loan on mortgage, get the building insured and the lot surveyed; the whole transaction completely and carefully attended to by one person, just as you would do it yourself, if you knew how.

A. Weir Gilkeson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

BRISTOL, PA.

S. B. ARDREY & SONS,

Engineers.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING

For Public Buildings, Residences and Greenhouses.

GREENHOUSE VENTILATING.

Pond Street,

Bristol, Pa.

WILLIAM TERNESON,

Manufacturer & dealer in

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine *Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,*

Cor. Mill and Pond Sts., BRISTOL, PA.

A first-class calf-skin Gaiter, my own make, $3. Also a full line of John Mundell's Solar Tipped Children's Shoes.

R. BUSEMAN,

BREAD AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY

AND ICE CREAM SALOON,

Bath and Otter Streets, Bristol.

Weddings and Parties Supplied at Short Notice

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Farmer's National Bank of Bucks Co.

At Bristol, in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business, May 7th, 1896.

RESOURCES		
Loans and discounts		$481,131 23
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds on hand		[illegible]
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		672 24
Stocks, securities, etc		51,113 74
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		9,500 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		5,285 81
Due from approved reserve agents		31,671 26
Checks and other cash items		3,271 28
Notes of other National Banks		1,159 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		84 78
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK VIZ		
Specie	$41,160 00	
Legal tender notes	20,640 00	61,800 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)		1,800 00
TOTAL		$696,351 27

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$ 92,220 10
Surplus fund	120,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	10,781 70
National Bank notes outstanding	33,130 00
Due to other National Banks	19,012 81
Dividends unpaid	1,911 00
Individual deposits subject to check	418,792 11
TOTAL	$696,351 27

State of Penna., County of Bucks, ss.

I, Charles E. Scott, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 11th day of May, 1896.

W. H. BOOZ, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
BENJ. J. TAYLOR,
L. A. HOGUET,
EDWARD SWAIN, } Directors.

An Ordinance

Making appropriations for the use of the Borough of Bristol for the year ending the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D., 1897.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol do ordain:

SECTION 1. That the sum of eighteen thousand one hundred and thirty (18 130) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the use of the various departments of the Borough of Bristol for the year ending the 28th day of February, A. D., 1897, as follows:

For covered gutters and crossings, materials for repairing streets, salary of Street Commissioner, labor, and incidental expenses of Committee on Streets and Highways, and for stone pavement, as much as can be laid for the money, three thousand and fifty (3,050) dollars.

For work at bridge, three hundred and fifty (350) dollars.

For permanent improvements, two thousand six hundred (2,600) dollars.

For drain and additional expenses, one thousand two hundred and fifty (1,250) dollars.

For salaries of regular and special police, three thousand three hundred (3,300) dollars.

For contingent expenses of Police Committee, three hundred and fifty (350) dollars.

For appropriations to Fire Companies, one thousand six hundred and fifty (1,650) dollars, as follows:

Bristol Fire Company, No. 1, four hundred and fifty (450) dollars.

America Hose, Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, three hundred and fifty (350) dollars.

Second Ward Company, fifty (50) dollars.

Third Ward Company, fifty (50) dollars.

Fourth Ward Company, fifty (50) dollars.

Building Association dues, No. 1 Company, one hundred and twenty (120) dollars.

Salary of Chief Engineer of Fire Department, eighty (80) dollars.

Salary of Assistant Chief Engineer of Fire Department, forty (40) dollars.

For contingent expenses of Fire Committee, four hundred and sixty (460) dollars.

For lighting streets, three thousand (3,000) dollars.

For collecting garbage, for medical attendance and burial of poor, and for temporary relief of same, one thousand (1,000) dollars. PROVIDED, that no portion of said sum shall be used in relieving persons who should properly be removed to the County Almshouse.

For maintenance of the Board of Health, three hundred and fifty (350) dollars, viz.: Salaries of Secretary and Health Officer, two hundred and forty (240) dollars; printing and advertising, fifty (50) dollars; abating and removing nuisances, sixty (60) dollars. PROVIDED, that the said sum or such part thereof as may be needed, shall be paid out on orders drawn by the proper officers of the Board of Health, which orders shall state distinctly the items for which they are drawn.

For interest and State tax on Borough loan, four hundred and thirty (430) dollars.

For salaries, three hundred and fifty (350) dollars, viz.: Town Clerk, two hundred and fifty (250) dollars; Borough Attorney, fifty (50) dollars, Borough Treasurer, twenty-five (25) dollars, Keeper of Town Clock, twenty-five (25) dollars.

For printing and advertising, four hundred (400) dollars.

For care of public property, fifty (50) dollars.

Enacted into an Ordinance at the Council Chamber of the Borough of Bristol this 11th day of May, A. D., 1896.

B. C. FOSTER, President of Council.
Attest—J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

Approved this 14th day of May, A. D., 1896.

RAYMOND F. BUSEMAN,
Burgess of the Borough of Bristol.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bucks county, the real estate, late of Mary Hagerman, deceased, situate corner of Mulberry and Minor streets, Bristol, Pa., will be sold at public sale upon the premises, on Saturday, June 6, 1896, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The lot has a front on Mulberry street of twenty-seven feet, and a front on Minor street of one hundred and three feet and ten inches. Upon the premises is a frame two and one half story dwelling, the main house being 16x26 feet with two story addition 12x16 feet, and kitchen 16x16 feet, with well of excellent water under cover. The house contains five rooms on first floor, three rooms and hall on second floor, with attic above. Also upon the premises is a wood house and variety of excellent fruit trees.

Conditions of sale, $100 in cash, at close of sale, balance of purchase money July 1, 1896. Deed at expense of purchaser.

CASPER HAGERMAN,
Administrator.

EDWARD N. BOOZ, Auctioneer.
JOHN C. STUCKERT, Attorney.

ADMIIISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Estate of JULIA A. JOHNSON, Deceased.

Will be sold at public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, the 6th Day of June, 1896,

at 2 o'clock, P. M..

All that certain messuage and lot of ground, located on the Southerly side of Race street near Lake street, in the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Bristol. The lot contains in front along Race street 18 feet, extending in depth 75 feet. The improvements are a two story frame dwelling with shed and well of water in the rear. TERMS EASY.

SAMUEL C. EASTBURN,
Administrator.

EDWARD N. BOOZ,
Auctioneer.

German-American Investment Co.

Founded 1892.

52 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

(Under supervision of Banking Department of the State of New York.)

Authorized Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Paid up Capital, - - - - $200,000

Letters of Credit, Checks and Drafts on Foreign Countries at cheapest rates.

SPECIALTY — Cable transfers and all other money transactions with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Foreign money, bank notes, bonds, bought and sold.

Bankers wanted as agents in various towns.

The Marseilles Cottage,

104 S. South Carolina Ave.,

Atlantic City, N. J.

MISS E. K. LEEDOM,

Address until June 1st, 1507 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

You Can't Make Money

unless you sell the best. We have it and offer liberal terms to salesmen, local and traveling.

Chase Brothers Company,

New England Nurseries. Rochester, N. Y.

DR. J. T. STRADLING

DENTIST,

No. 21 Market Street,

Bristol, Penna.

Dr. C. E. King,

DENTIST,

202 Mill Street, Bristol,

(Over Pursell's Drug Store.)

NOTICE.

To the Taxpayers of Bucks County.

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly, entitled "an Act relating to the collection of STATE and COUNTY TAXES in the county of Bucks," approved March 29, 1879, and also for the collection of DOG TAX the County Treasurer will meet the Taxpayers of said county, at the following times and places, to receive the taxes assessed for the present year 1896.—

TELFORD BOROUGH.—Monday, May 18th at J. Howard Gerhart's Store.

ROCKHILL.—Sellersville, Tuesday, May 19th, at T. Elwood Diehl's Hotel

ROCKHILL, EAST.—Benjamin, Wednesday, May 20th, at F. H. Hunsberger's Hotel

SELLERSVILLE BOROUGH.—Thursday, May 21st, at John J. Wimer's Hotel.

PERKASIE BOROUGH.—Friday, May 22d, at David H. Myers' Hotel

MILFORD.—Trumbauersville, Saturday, May 23d, at Harvey M. Hillegass' Hotel.

MILFORD.—Spinnerstown Monday, May 25th, at Morris B. Schlichter's Hotel

SPRINGFIELD.—Pleasant Valley, Tuesday, May 26th, at Robert H. Lisenbart's Hotel.

SPRINGFIELD.—Bursonville, Wednesday, May 27th, at Thomas H. Ochs' Hotel.

RICHLAND.—California, Thursday, May 28th, at Oliver H. Miller's Hotel.

RICHLANDTOWN BOROUGH.—Friday, May 29th, at Milton B. Kline's Hotel.

TINICUM.—Red Hill, Monday, June 1st, at Thomas C. Harpel's Hotel

TINICUM.—Erwinna, Tuesday, June 2d, at Calvin C. Bryan's Hotel

BRIDGETON.—Wednesday, June 3d, at John E. Gauronan Hotel.

DURHAM.—Riegelsville, Thursday, June 4th, at Central Hotel

NOCKAMIXON.—Kintnersville, Friday, June 5th, at Franklin Adams' Hotel.

NOCKAMIXON.—Bucksville, Saturday, June 6th, at John R. Nickel's Hotel.

BEDMINSTER.—Bedminsterville, Monday, June 8th, at Edwin K. Beer's Hotel.

BEDMINSTER.—Pipersville, Tuesday, June 9th, at Samuel Hellyer's Hotel

HAYCOCK.—Applebachsville, Wednesday, June 10th, at Reed Laubenstine's Hotel.

QUAKERTOWN BOROUGH.—First Ward, Thursday, June 11th, at Warren Barns' Hotel.

QUAKERTOWN BOROUGH.—Second Ward Friday, June 12th, at H. H. Sonders' Hotel.

QUAKERTOWN BOROUGH.—Third Ward, Saturday, June 13th, at M. D. Tice's Hotel.

HILLTOWN.—Mount Pleasant, Monday June 15th, at Hunsberger's Hotel

HILLTOWN.—Blooming Glen, Tuesday, June 16th, at Joseph F. Gerhart's Hotel.

HILLTOWN.—Dublin, Wednesday, June 17th, at Levi D. Yoder's Store.

PLUMSTEAD.—Plumsteadville, Thursday, June 18th, at Abraham O. Meyer's Hotel.

PLUMSTEAD.—Gardenville, Friday, June 19th, at Enos Weiss' Hotel.

DOYLESTOWN TOWNSHIP.—Turk, Saturday, June 20th, at Melvin C. Akors' Hotel

BUCKINGHAM.—Centreville, Monday, June 22d, at John R. Righter's Hotel.

BUCKINGHAM.—Lahaska, Tuesday, June 23d, at Edward Rorer's Hotel.

NEW HOPE BOROUGH.—Wednesday June 24th, at Joshua Tomlinson's Hotel.

SOLEBURY.—Centre Bridge, Thursday, June 25th, at Charles Bowlby's Hotel.

SOLEBURY.—Carversville, Friday, June 26th, at Hugh Thompson's Hotel.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP.—Jamison, Saturday, June 27th, at Albert E. Ramsey's Hotel.

WARRINGTON.—Frog Hollow, Monday, June 29th, at Mahlon Keller's Hotel.

WARMINSTER.—Tuesday, June 30th, at Chas. T. Dager's Hotel.

NORTHAMPTON.—Richboro, Wednesday, July 1st, at Edward H. Roberts' Hotel.

NORTHAMPTON.—Richboro, Thursday, July 2d, at Edward H. Roberts' Hotel.

WRIGHTSTOWN.—Friday, July 3d, at Edward A. Tomlinson's Hotel.

NEW BRITAIN.—Chalfont, Monday, July 6th, at Irwin Keller's Hotel.

NEWTOWN BOROUGH.—Tuesday, July 7th, at Sipron C. Keith's Hotel

NEWTOWN BOROUGH.—Wednesday, July 8th, at Sipron C. Keith's Hotel.

NEWTOWN TOWNSHIP.—Thursday, July 9th, at Wentworth's Store.

UPPER MAKEFIELD.—Friday, July 10, at Ann R. Harvey's Store

LOWER MAKEFIELD.—Edgewood, Saturday, July 11th, at Parker's Store.

LANGHORNE BOROUGH.—Monday, July 13th, at Thomas W. Hague's Hotel.

MIDDLETOWN.—Eden, Tuesday, July 14th, at J. S. Wright's Hotel.

LANGHORNE MANOR.—Eden, Wednesday, July 15th, at J. S. Wright's Hotel.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Feasterville, Thursday, July 16th, at E. R. Hogeland's Hotel.

BENSALEM.—Trappe, Friday, July 17th, at S. C. Worthington's Hotel.

ANDALUSIA.—Saturday, July 18th, at L. O. T. Hall's Hotel.

HULMEVILLE BOROUGH.—Monday, July 20th, at John Johnson's Store

BRISTOL TOWNSHIP.—Newportville, Tuesday, July 21st, at George Boehmler's Hotel.

TULLYTOWN.—Wednesday, July 22d, at Henry Levitt's Hotel.

FALLS.—Fallsington, Thursday, July 23d, at John Severn's Hotel

MORRISVILLE BOROUGH.—Friday, July 24th, at John Heinigs' Hotel.

YARDLEY BOROUGH.—Saturday, July 25th, at Edward Iesinger's Hotel

BRISTOL BOROUGH.—First Ward, Monday, July 27th, at William H. H. Fine's Hotel.

BRISTOL BOROUGH.—Second Ward, Tuesday, July 28th, at Fred King's Store.

BRISTOL BOROUGH.—Third Ward, Wednesday, July 29th, at Closson House.

BRISTOL BOROUGH.—Fourth Ward, Thursday, July 30th, at James Blanche's Restaurant.

BRISTOL TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH.—Friday, July 31st, at William H. H. Fine's Hotel

DOYLESTOWN BOROUGH.—At the Treasurer's Office, Doylestown, Bucks county, until August 21st, 1896.

Will be at the above named places from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 4 o'clock, P. M. Important correspondence to receive attention must be accompanied by postage for reply, and in all cases the district wherein the property is located must be definitely given. Communications with money for taxes will not be received at Treasurer's Office after August 21st.

Five per cent. added to State Tax not paid by August 1st.

Five per cent. abatement on County Tax paid on or before August 21st.

In pursuance to instructions received by me from the Auditor General, Storekeepers and others will please take notice, that all Mercantile Licenses not paid to me by July 1st, will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace to be collected according to law.

AARON F. STOVER,
April 23 County Treasurer.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that John McGinley and Bridget McGinley, his wife, of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks county, Pa., have by deed and voluntary assignment, assigned all their property, real and personal, to Abram S. Wilson, of said borough, for the benefit of the creditors of the said John McGinley and wife. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said John McGinley and Bridget McGinley, his wife, will make immediate payment to the assignee, and those having legal claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

ABRAM S. WILSON,
Assignee of John and Bridget McGinley.
Gilkeson & Wright, Attorneys.

ASSIGNED ESTATE NOTICE.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF MINOR H. IVINS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Minor H. Ivins and wife have made a general assignment of the property of the former in trust for the benefit of his creditors to the undersigned.

All persons indebted to the said Minor H. Ivins are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to AMOS B. HEADLEY, Assignee, Tullytown, Pa.
Or his Attorneys,
GILKESON & WRIGHT.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of WILLIAM J. JONES, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa.

LETTERS testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay, to

LYDIA A. JONES,
WILLIAM JAMES DIVINE JONES,
Executors.
Or,
GILKESON & WRIGHT,
Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of SARAH L. GOFORTH, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to JOHN H. LARUE, Executor.
Or,
JOHN C. STUCKERT,
Attorney.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of GEORGE W. PAXSON, late of Bristol borough, Bucks County, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement, to

EDWARD B. BROWN,
Or
GILKESON & WRIGHT, Administrator.
Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of MARY HAGERMAN, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to

CASPER HAGERMAN,
Administrator.
Or
J. C. STUCKERT, Attorney. 40-3t

FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY.

BRISTOL, PA., May 5, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand, clear of all taxes. CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

In effect June 26, 1895.

NEW YORK AND EAST—Arrives at 7.15, 8.30, 10 40 A. M., 2.10, 7.30 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8.15, 11 10 A. M., 3.30, 7.00 P. M. SUNDAYS—Arrives at 8 00 A. M. Closes at 9.00 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND WEST—Arrives at 7.15, 8.30, 9.30 A. M., 12 15, 4.30, 7.30 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8.45, 10.00 A. M., 1.30, 2 50, 6.40 P. M. SUNDAYS—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Closes at 5.00 A. M.

NEWPORTVILLE—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. and leaves at 8.05 A. M.

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c—Arrives at 9.10 A. M. Closes at 10 45 A. M.

NEW TOWN Stage arrives 11.30 A. M., leaves 5.00 P. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

J. M. WINDER, P. M.

Location of BOXES AND KEYS. BRISTOL FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

24. Box at T. L. Leedom & Co.'s Carpet Mill. Key at Thos. L. Leedom & Co.'s office.
25. Box at Dorrance and Canal Streets. Keys at Wilson & Fenimore Co.'s Paper Mill office, T. B. Harkins Foundry Co.'s office, Sherman & Peirce's office.
26. Box at Edward T. Steel & Co.'s Mill. Keys at E. T. Steel & Co.'s office, Rolling Mill office, Electric Light Station, Fourth ward Hose House.
27. Box at Wm. H Grundy & Co.'s Mill. Keys at Wm. H. Grundy & Co.'s office, Rolling Mill office.
34. Box at Doron's office, Radcliffe and Market Streets. Keys at Wm. E. Doron's office, Jasper Wright's store, Police Station, Silbert's Hotel.
36. Box at Dorrance and Cedar Streets. Keys at Comfort's Livery Stable, L. J. Bevan's residence, Douglass' Drug Store.
43. Box at Young's Drug Store, Bath Street. Keys at Young's Drug Store, E. G. Brudon's residence, Wilson Randall's residence, S. W. Hayes' store.
45. Box at Buckley Street, east of Pine Street. Keys at Appleton's Mill office, Lewis Jones' Mill office, James Blanche's Saloon.
47. Box at Otter and Linden Streets. Keys at Gem House, Third ward Hose House, C. H. Landell's residence, Chas. Yeoman's coal office.
567. Box at America Hose Company House. Keys at America Hose House, Ticket office P. R. R., Joseph Wright's store, M. L. Heyer's store.

☞ All Policemen and Night Watchmen carry Keys.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

BRISTOL LODGE, No. 25, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. Instituted 1760.

Meets Saturday on or before full moon at Masonic Building, Cedar street.

William S. Wright, W. M., Bristol,
Harry C. Evans, Secretary, Bristol.

HERMIONE LODGE, No. 109, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Instituted 1868.

Meets every Friday night in Pythian Hall
J. Curtis Howell, Chancellor Commander,
John R. Campbell, K. of R. and S.

HERMIONE DIVISION, No. 10, 3d REG. OF PENNA., UNIFORM RANK KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Instituted 1895.

Meets Tuesday night at Pythian hall
William V. Leech, Captain Commanding,
V. V. Vansant Sir Knight Recorder.

HOPKINS LODGE, No. 87, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS. Instituted 1843.

Meets every Wednesday night in I. O. O. F. Building
William Lovette, Noble Grand,
Harvey S. Rue, Secretary.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAMBER, No. 2, KNIGHTS OF FRIENDSHIP. Instituted 1886.

Meets every Thursday night in Washington Hall.
Edward Harding, Sir Knight Marshal,
George Wright, Cor. Secretary.

JULIA P. SHADE CHAMBER, No. 5, COMPANIONS OF FRIENDSHIP. Instituted 1890.

Meets every Wednesday night in Washington Hall.
Mrs. Lydia Howell, W. C. C.
Miss Dora Weygand, Rec. Secretary.

H. CLAY BEATTY POST, No. 73, G. A. R. Instituted 1877.

Meets 1st and 3rd Monday night of the month in Washington Hall.
Thomas S. Harkins, Commander,
Wm. A. Barnhill, Adjutant.

H. CLAY BEATTY CIRCLE, No. 2, LADIES OF THE G. A. R. Instituted 1893.

Meets every Thursday night in Washington Hall.
Mrs. Sarah Pearson, President,
Mrs. Hattie Vandegrift, Recording Secretary.

FIDELITY COUNCIL, No. 21, JR. ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS. Instituted 1882.

Meets every Thursday night at Mohican Hall.
Elbert Vandegrift, Councillor,
Horace G. Young, Rec. Secretary.

NONPAREIL COUNCIL, ROYAL ARCANUM Instituted 1887.

Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday night of the month in Washington Hall.
A. K. Joyce, Regent,
Wm. E. Doron, Secretary.

BRISTOL CASTLE, No 409, KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE. Instituted 1895.

Meets every Tuesday night in Mohican Hall
Robert J. Hetherington, Noble Chief,
John K. Young, Master of Records.

MOHICAN TRIBE, NO. 127, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN. Instituted 1870.

Meets every Monday night in Mohican Hall
William Stetson, Sachem,
Harry Daniels, Secretary.

NESHAMINY COUNCIL, No. 21, DeGREE OF POCOHONTAS. Instituted ——.

Meets every Saturday night at Mohican Hall.
Mrs. Ella M. Wright, Pocahontas,
Mrs. Fannie Daniels, Keeper of Records.

LIGHT OF LIBERTY LODGE, No. 135, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION. Instituted 1894.

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
James A. Jefferson, Worthy Master,
George W. Fisher, Rec. Secretary.

KEY OF LIBERTY LODGE, JR. ORDER AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, No. 1. Instituted 1892.

Meets 1st Saturday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
Josephine Rolls, W. M.,
Joseph Fisher, R. S.

GOLDEN KEY COURT, No. 3, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION. Instituted ——.

Meets 3rd Wednesday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
Mrs. Jemima Spencer, Worthy Mistress,
Mrs. Mary E. Young, Rec. Secretary.

COURT ONWARD, No. 89, FORESTERS OF AMERICA. Instituted 1893.

Meets every Tuesday night in Washington Hall.
Maurice Hellyer, Chief Ranger,
R. B. Kelly, Financial Secretary.

BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 1, ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS. Instituted 1883.

Meets 1st Thursday night of the month in A. O. H. Hall, Corson street.
Patrick F. Fallon, President,
James Roche, Secretary.

BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 107, SONS OF TEMPERANCE. Instituted 1882.

Meets every Friday night in Washington Hall
Jennie McKay, Worthy Patriarch,
George J. Sheppard, Recording Scribe.

BRISTOL CASTLE, No. 103, ANCIENT ORDER KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN. Instituted 1883.

Meets every Monday night in Washington Hall
Frank S. Moss, Commander,
J. C. Adams, Rec. Secretary.

GEO. J. SHEPPARD, COMPANY G., 2ND REGIMENT, ANCIENT ORDER KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN. Instituted 1890.

J. C. Adams, Captain,
Wm. B. Holt, Orderly Sergeant.

BRISTOL TEMPLE, No. 60, LADIES OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE. Instituted 1895.

Meets every Monday night in Evans' Hall.
Mrs. Nellie Mackie, Noble Templar,
Mrs. Hattie Vandegrift, Guardian of Records

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect January 6th, 1896.

Leave Bristol for Phila. (Broad St.), *2.16 5.37, 6.32 6.51, 7.21, 7.41, *8 12, 8.21 *9.14, 9.41, *10 29 A. M., 12.02, 12.49 *3.11, *3.55, 3.10, 4.02, 4.55, 5.36, 5.43, 6.30, 7.08, *7 14, 8.09, 8.30, 9.27, *11 05 P. M.

Sunday trains, *2 16, 7.09, *8 11, 9.00, *10 29 A. M., *12.04, 12.51, 5.00, 5.36, *7.21, 8.09, 8.50, 9.28, *11 03 P. M.

Leave Penna (Broad St.), for Bristol, 12.01 *2.20, 6.40, 6.28, *6.50, 7.34, *8 14, 8.30 9.2, *11.14 A. M., 12.01, 1.04, 1.50, 2.43 3.32, *3.52, 4.30, *5.00, 5.02, 5.19, *6 00 6.02, 6.21, 7.27, 9 17, *10.00, 11 17 P. M.

Sunday trains, 12.01, 7 10, *8.30, 9.06, 11 17 A. M., 2.02, *5.20, 6.00, *6.26, *6 55, 7.27, *8 12, *10.00, 10 25 P. M.

(*) Express trains.

For further particulars apply to the ticket agent at the station.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent

THE INTERSTATE STEAMBOAT CO.

Steamer Pokanoket,

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leaves Bristol daily, Sundays excepted, at 8.45 a. m. Leave Pier 3, above Arch St. Phila., 4 p.m. Sundays, leave Bristol 9.15 a.m., leave Philadelphia 5 p. m.

Decoration Day same time as Sundays.

Liberal rates for large or small parties to Philadelphia or Lincoln Park.

Steamer Florence

Leaves Bristol for Philadelphia at 8.30 a. m.
Leaves Philadelphia for Bristol at 3.00 p. m.
Sundays, leave Bristol at 8.30 a.m and 4 p.m.
Leave Phila. at 10 30 a. m and 6 p. m.
Decoration Day same time as Sundays.

Boats land in Philadelphia at Pier 8. North wharves, above Arch Street.

UPPER DELAWARE RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

In effect June 1, 1896

Steamers Columbia, John A. Warner, Twilight and Trenton.

Leave Bristol for Philadelphia, 7, 7.30 and 10 a. m., 2, 4 and 6.15 p. m.
Leave Bristol for Trenton 9.55 a.m. and 5.05 p m
Leave Philadelphia for Bristol, 7.30, and 11.30 a. m., 2, 3.30 and 6 p. m.

SUNDAYS

Leave Bristol for Philadelphia 8 and 10 a. m., 1.30, 4 and 5 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia for Bristol 8 and 11 30 a. m., 2, 3.30 and 6 p. m
Leave Bristol for Trenton 10 a. m. 1.30 and 5.20 p. m
Leave Trenton for Bristol 8 45 a. m., 12.15 and 3.45 p. m.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Radcliffe Street, above Market Street.

Rev. Edward P. Shields, D. D., Pastor.

Sunday Services.—Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7 45 p. m.

Mid-week Services.—Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Corner Walnut and Cedar Streets.

Rev. Wm. Bryce Morrow, Rector.

Sunday Services.—Celebration of the Holy Communion, every Lord's Day at 8 a. m.; on first Sunday in each month, at 10.30 a. m. Ordinary service at 11 a. m., litany, etc., with sermon, at 10.30 a. m. Evensong, followed by sermon, at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.

All Holy Days.—Celebration of Holy Communion at 9 a. m.

Week-day Services.—Wednesday evenings at 7.30, followed by a Conference or else an Instruction. Friday mornings at 9 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Wood Street, above Mulberry.

Rev. Charles H. Rorer, Pastor.

Sabbath.—Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.45 p. m. Class Meeting 9.30 a. m. Sunday School, 2 p. m. Wesleyan Brotherhood, 3.30 p. m. Epworth League, 6.30 p. m. Song Service, 7.30 p. m.

Sacrament of Lord's Supper.—First Sabbath morning of each month.

Class Meeting.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at 7 15 o'clock.

Prayer Meetings.—Thursday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.

Meeting for children.—Thursday evenings at 7.15 o'clock.

Meeting of Junior Epworth League.—Thursdays at 4.30 p. m.

Seats Free. All Welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner Cedar and Walnut Streets.

Rev. Edward A. Rook, Pastor.

Sabbath Services.—Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School, 2 p. m.; N. Morgan Stephen, Superintendent. Young People's Union, 6.30 p. m.; George Sheppard, President.

Communion.—First Sunday in each month.

Week-day Services.—Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 15 o'clock. Mission Circle, 2nd Thursday in each month, Mrs. Samuel Swain, President. King's Daughters, 2nd Tuesday in each month. Miss Janna Swain, President.

Seats Free. All Welcome.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, Radcliffe Street, above Jefferson Avenue.

Rev. Father Charles J. Vandebrift, Priest.

Sunday Services.—Mass at 8 a. m. Children's mass at 9 a. m. High mass at 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 3.30 p. m., followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Members of the Sodality of the B. V. M. meet at 4.15 p. m. to recite the office.

Week-days.—Mass every morning at 6.30 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, Corner Jefferson Avenue and Wood Street.

Sunday Services.—Morning prayer and sermon at 10.30 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon at 7.30 o'clock. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.; catechizing by Superintendent first Sunday in each month.

Meadow Lark's Music.

During a short residence in California one of our delightful experiences came to us through the vocal entertainment of the mocking birds and meadow larks. Of the meadow lark I now write. It is a joy forever to have listened to the incomparable notes of one of those birds, which, cradled on the topmost point of some plumelike eucalyptus, bending beneath the weight of the bird and swayed by the passing breeze, poured forth its soul in irrepressible overflow of song in tones so full, clear, sweet and delicately modulated as to place this songster beyond the possibility of a rival. We were horrified later to see by a San Francisco paper that these songsters were being exterminated by the hunters, who killed them for the markets at so much a hundred.—Boston Transcript.

When your stomach begins to trouble you, it needs help. The help it needs, is to digest your food, and until it gets it, you won't have any peace. Stomach trouble is very distressing, very obstinate, very dangerous. Many of the most dangerous diseases begin with simple indigestion. The reason is that indigestion (not-digestion, not-nourishment) weakens the system and allows disease germs to attack it. The antidote is Shaker Digestive Cordial, strengthening, nourishing, curative. It cures indigestion and renews strength and health. It does this by strengthening the stomach, by helping it to digest your food. It nourishes you. Shaker Digestive Cordial is made of pure herbs, plants and wine, is perfectly harmless and will certainly cure all genuine stomach trouble. Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

For Your Protection.

Catarrh "cures" in liquid form to be taken internally, usually contain either Mercury or Iodide of Potassa, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Catarrh is a local, not a blood disease, caused by sudden change to cold and damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages. Cold in the head causes excessive flow of mucus and, if repeatedly neglected, the results of catarrh will follow, and oftentimes an offensive discharge. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug.

From Sire to Son.

As a Family Medicine Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have Kidney, Liver or Blood disorder do not delay, but get a free sample package of this remedy at once. If you have Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. Harry H. Headley the leading druggist, is sole agent and is distributing samples free to the afflicted. Large packages 50c and 25c.

SUMMER GOWNS NOW.

White the Dominant Note of Dress Decoration.

Published by special arrangement with the New York Sun.

The distinctive features of summer dress, so far as developed, are not so strikingly different from those of last season as to play any great havoc with the old gowns, and the process of renovating them up to the standard required by fashion is a simple one which cannot fail to be a success. It is an easy matter to remodel a large sleeve into a smaller one, and there is not enough difference in the cut of the skirts to necessitate any change. There is the same lavish use of lace and all sorts of jeweled and spangled trimmings, and Persian embroideries of many soft colors woven together with charming effect. Added to these are the universal use of ribbon and chiffon in all the plain and flowered varieties, and the extended demand for ecru batiste in new and pretty designs wrought out in colored silks and gold thread, while the new lace stripes are more elaborate than ever.

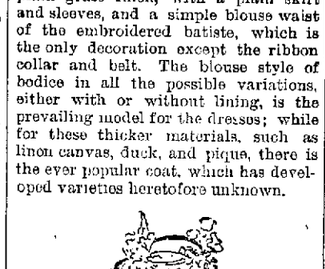
White has been the dominant note of dress decoration all the year, and it is evidently quite as popular this season as ever.

It is the thin gowns of grass linen and all sorts of wash materials which are the interesting points on fashion just at present, and the most attractive dresses for all-round morning and afternoon wear are those made of linen batiste. The material is patterned in every conceivable color and fancy, which add much to the expense; but very pretty gowns are made of the plain grass linen, with a plain skirt and sleeves, and a simple blouse waist of the embroidered batiste, which is the only decoration except the ribbon collar and belt. The blouse style of bodice in all the possible variations, either with or without lining, is the prevailing model for the dresses; while for these thicker materials, such as linon canvas, duck, and pique, there is the ever popular coat, which has developed varieties heretofore unknown.

Among all the frivolities of fashion there is nothing quite so illustrative of the extravagance of the age as the fanciful ruches for neck wear and the miniature shoulder capes which are displayed in great variety in the shops.

All the new sleeves which do not terminate near the elbow are cut long enough to fall over the hand in points or with a flaring cuff, and usually have the frill of lace to soften the effect.

Ribbons of every color, either fancy or plain, are a feature of all thin gowns, and black satin is effectively used for belt, collar, and epaulets on very sheer batiste dresses made over apricot or orange taffeta silk; cream lace edges the epaulets, and the belt is wide and has a bow and long ends on one side. Sashes are to be worn by young women with the thin gowns, and Roman sashes of soft twilled silk and subdued colors have appeared again.



Organdies are prettier than ever this season, and, while the tinted grounds are the newest, the white muslins, with large bunches of flowers almost covering the surface, are quite as popular. They are made up elaborately over silk, or very simply with a white lawn underskirt cut just like the dress and trimmed with a lace edged ruffle. Narrow edging and insertions of Valenciennes lace are the trimmings most commonly used, but wider laces, very yellow and fine, trim some of the more dressy gowns.

ARTEMUS WARD'S STORIES.

What He Said of Brigham Young, and of Heenan and Morrissey.

When Brigham Young made a short visit at Cleveland Artemus Ward thus chronicled the event: "We had the pleasure of meeting Brigham Young, Governor of Utah and high-priest of all the Mormons. He is now on a tour through the West for the purpose of feeling the public purse and replenishing his stock of wives. He looked as well as could be expected. He is a tall and rather lank man, with cadaverous features.

He wears a big wig, which gives him a venerable and fatherly appearance. He informed us that he deeply regretted the trouble between Uncle Sam and himself, but said that it was all Uncle Samuel's fault, and that he (Brigham) would never cave. We asked him if he had found any ladies in Cleveland who suited his fancy.

"'That's the trouble,' said he; 'they are all so lovely that I know not whom to honor. I cannot marry them all—alas!' And the immaculate man cried bitterly." But of course Brigham said nothing of the kind.

Nothing in the way of ephemeral fun could be more absurdly grotesque than his alleged biographical sketches of John Morrissey and John C. Heenan, whose prize fight at Long Point, Canada, on October 20, 1858, excited the interest of the country. He described Morrissey as a Turk, who had been with Napoleon at the battle of the Nile, subsequently serving in the Crimean War, and afterward under Gen. Scott in the United States.

For several years Mr. Morrissey wrote the book notices printed in the New York Tribune. One of his youthful diversions was that of throwing stones at his grandmother. If Browne is to be believed, Morrissey, at the time of his famous battle was 78 years old and weighed 556 pounds.

Heenan's parents were Sepoys—distinguished for their peculiar amiability. Heenan himself was described as a singularly prepossessing person, 69 years of age, who weighed four tons and some 20 odd ounces, with a shaved head, upon the top of which he wore a little round cap, his other "rig" consisting of a brief sack coat and a short pipe.

As to the fight itself Browne protested that he could hardly find words to express his joy at the glorious result (Morrissey was victor)—adding, however, that if Mr. Heenan had "cleaned out" Mr. Morrissey he would have been just as delighted; and that if both gentlemen had been mauled within an inch of their respective lives, his joy would have been overwhelming indeed.

NO SAFE BURGLAR PROOF.

Give Burglars Time and They Can Get Into Any Safe, Says a Maker.

A Sun reporter asked the manager of one of the biggest safe building concerns in the world whether a safe had ever been built that was absolutely burglar proof?

"There never was," he replied. "Most big safes are called burglar proof, but they are not. No man can build a thing that some other man cannot unbuild. Now, here's a safe," he said, leading the reporter to the back of the store, "that is as near burglar proof as any made."

The safe he pointed to looked like a solid block of steel, with two enormous hinges in front and a steel lever that ran across the block diagonally. The door was round.

"That safe," said the manager, "is almost what it appears to be, a solid block, but a properly equipped burglar could get into it nevertheless, provided he had time. It is this question of time that makes it possible for us to be more or less truthful when we speak of the safe as burglar proof. It requires so much time to get one of them open that before the work can be done it is almost certain that somebody will come around, and then the jig is up. By the way, it is a mistake to talk about blowing a safe open. Most people have an idea that a burglar comes along, punches a hole in the safe, and throws in a lot of dynamite, which he touches off. What the burglars do is to drill a hole in the door near the combination, and then, by exploding a small quantity of powder, or sometimes only a cartridge, smash the combination. This enables them to work at it with their fingers, and the opening of the safe is not so difficult a job, though explosions of this kind have been known to lock safes tighter than they were locked before; so tight, in fact, that they could not be opened without a second explosion and the use of a largely increased amount of powder. Burglars will not as a rule take chances on that, for, I don't care how nervy they are, the noise of the first explosion never fails to frighten them half to death."

CHEROKEE BILL'S LAST DAYS.

The Man Who Captured Him, and the Scaffold on Which He Died.

The crimes of Cherokee Bill were not only numerous, but the cold-blooded viciousness with which he committed them gained for him the appellation of the "Gorilla."

Clint Scales planned with Rogers to secure the desperado, and they played friendly with him. Bill, however, would never allow any one to get behind him, and even at dinner that day ate with his Winchester across his lap. After finishing the meal he approached the fireplace and stooped for a fagot with which to light a cigarette, when Scales knocked him senseless with a poker and placed handcuffs on his wrists. He was taken to the Federal jail at Fort Smith. Here he and other desperate characters in "Murderer's row" planned an escape, and in some clandestine manner Bill was furnished with a revolver. At meal time on July 26, 1895, Bill made a dash for liberty, and shot Larry Keating, a jail guard, dead. He fired four shots at another guard, but missed, and was overpowered and placed in his cell and kept there to the hour of his execution. After being placed in his cell he gobbled like a turkey and strutted proudly. A mob formed and clamored to get at the "Gorilla," but they could not storm the Federal jail. Bill kept a blanket hanging at his cell door, and would not show himself to visitors unless paid for an appearance.

The scaffold on which the "Gorilla" was executed is the most remarkable structure of its kind on the continent, possessing a grewsome appearance and a ghastly record. It is made of rough, strong timbers, which are protected only by a plank roof. It stands just inside the south wall of the old fort, at a point where the fort's magazine was once located. The trap is of heavy folding planks, with strong strap hinges, heavy staple and lever. It would "accommodate" a dozen murderers, but six at one time is its greatest record. In all, ninety three murderers have been executed on this scaffold out of 154 sentenced in the past quarter of a century by the now somewhat conspicuous Judge, Isaac Parker. Seventy-six of the executed were "worked off" by an Irishman named George Maledon, who recently moved from Fort Smith to a farm in Kansas. Maledon received $25 for each, and instead of going about his duties in a brutal way, he always dressed stylishly and drove to the fort in a carriage, adjusting the loops with care and coolness, and he never made a botch job in all his services as a hangman. After making a remarkable record as a hangman it dawned upon Maledon that it was "not a gentlemanly vocation," and he resigned.—New Orleans Times Democrat.

Embroidery.

The use of embroidery for ornamental purposes has never been so universal as at the present time. Not only are there new stitches, new designs and fabrics to be wrought upon, but there are revivals of ancient methods in reproduction of patterns and colors softened to represent the processes of time. Quaint old tapestries with knights and fair maidens, scenes of the chase and mythological subjects are now embroidered as of old to form hangings for walls, or made in simple panels to place over mantels or for wall decorations.

Peace Guaranteed.

The "five nations of Europe" own 2,310 warships, mounting 88,209 guns, all ready for immediate service.

CUPID'S HOPELESS RACE.

Eloping Lovers on a Bicycle Caught by a Tandem.

The old man was thoughtful.

"You say Maria has run away?" he said.

"She's eloped with Bill Jones, and they've started for town."

"Hosses?" inquired the old man.

"No: bicycles," replied she.

"One or two?"

"Two—one for each."

"That settles it," said the old man; "we can catch them before they get to the parson's.

"They're both good riders," suggested his wife.

"That's so," admitted the old man, "and they could beat either one of us alone, but we're a powerful team when we get together, Hannah. Can you leave your baking for a while.

"If anything burns I can bake again," she said sententiously. "but if Maria gits away with Bill Jones she's gone for good."

"Git on your bloomers in a hurry, then," exclaimed the old man. "I'll be gittin' the tandem wheel out of the woodshed meanwhile, and if we don't make these two scorchers think there's a whirlwind after them it'll seem very funny."

"Do you s'pose they forgot about the tandem?"

"Maybe they thought we'd forgotten how to ride it," replied the old man grimly, as he made his back into the form of an arc just to satisfy himself that he had not forgotten how to do it.

And that night, says the Chicago Post, as Bill Jones looked longingly up at the window of the room where his fair one was confined, he bitterly reproached himself for his foolishness in thinking that a single wheel could get away from a tandem.

He swore softly to himself that when next he tried to take the maid away he would have a sextuplet, fully manned, and with an auxiliary gas engine attachment.

THE PRESIDENT'S BROTHER.

He Denies the Charge of His Congregation That He Preaches Politics.

The Rev. William N. Cleveland, President Grover Cleveland's brother, who for five years has been pastor of the Chaumont, New York, Presbyterian Church, was ousted from his charge by the St. Lawrence Presbytery at its semi-annual meeting.

Members of his congregation say that he is a stanch Democrat, that he allows politics to influence his religious teachings, and that he is partial to certain

WILLIAM N. CLEVELAND.

members of his congregation. Last fall the difference was adjusted by a committee selected for that purpose, who went to Chaumont to do so, and pastor and people agreed to try and live in peace together.

The Rev. William N. Cleveland was born in Windham, Conn., 1832. He received his collegiate education in Hamilton Seminary, in New York City. Previous to his installation at Chaumont, he filled Presbyterian pulpits in Southampton, L. I., Eaton, Madison County, and Forestport, Oneida County this State.

One of his parishioners said it was not Mr. Cleveland's politics that caused the trouble. In a Fourth of July address delivered at Chaumont in 1894, he threw cold water on the pension system, and his remarks on that occasion incensed the majority of his parishioners against him.

COURTING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

How the Phlegmatic Boers Select Their Wives.

The Boers marry very young. On attaining the age of 20 a youth begins to look out for a partner in life. Balls and similar opportunities of introduction are unknown in the country; the young peasant accordingly mounts his horse and rides from farm to farm to select a bride from the daughters of the land.

You can tell from a distance what he is after. His woolen shirt is adorned with a clean collar, perhaps a necktie as well. His boots of untanned leather have been polished with particular care; his broad-brimmed felt hat is trimmed with a new band of pale-blue silk, and a new bright-colored rug is placed under his saddle. Away he gallops to the next farm, where he dismounts, drinks a few litres of coffee, smokes a dozen pipes, takes three meals with the family, devours the daughters with his eyes, and talks as little as possible. After sundown, when the lights have been brought into the room and the family are preparing to retire to rest, he plucks up courage and asks the mother to allow Minnie, or whatever the selected one's name is, to stay up with him a little longer.

Permission is at once granted; Minnie bashfully re-enters the parlor, puts a lighted candle on the table, sits down in one corner and says nothing. Her suitor sits in another corner, smokes, expectorates, and says not a word. Nevertheless Minnie, sly puss as she is, has contrived to let her admirer know whether she likes him or not, by the size of the candle. The longer it is, the longer they may sit up together! Next morning the Boer saddles his horse and rides off to another farm, where the same process is gone through, and so on until he has made up his mind which of the girls he will have. Whereupon he rides back to her farm, again sits up half the night, and, without wasting many words, makes her an offer, which is very seldom rejected. The wedding is celebrated on the following Sunday.—Lokal-Anzeiger.

Does Britannia Rule the Land.

General Lord Wolseley, while viewing the proposed increase of the British Navy with approval, as becomes a fighting man, does not think any nation can afford, or should be allowed, to depend entirely on its navy for protection. In a recent speech he said he had "the greatest affection for the navy, and the highest appreciation of its glorious history. It was the greatest fleet in the world, and in the event of such a national disaster as the defeat of our navy, we have an army which would prevent the invasion of the country." This must be very reassuring to the average British householder at a time like the present, when war clouds keep following one another across the horizon in rapid succession.

THOSE SPRING CAPES AND JACKETS.

Materials and Their Make-up. The Newest Styles Described.

Published by special arrangement with the New York Sun.

The new spring capes display a tendency to increase rather than lessen their fullness, which seems hardly consistent with the trend of fashion in other things, and while they are unmistakably the garment of convenience, they have a formidable rival this season in the loose sacque coat, made very full by box plaits arranged to fall from a yoke, so that a good figure is almost lost in its folds, and a poor one is made to look uglier than it really is.

Silks of every kind, except India and Surah, head the list of fashionable materials for dressy gowns, and mohair, alpaca, canvas, and grenadines of silk or wool, or both mixed, are leading favorites in dress goods. In fact, all transparent fabrics are desirable in style for the coming season, and they are made up over black, white or colored silks. Wool canvas comes in varying degrees of thickness, both loosely and coarsely woven, and a finer quality is sometimes called otamine. Other kinds are still softer, and any of the grades, in shades of tan or beige, are sure to be good style; but not all of them wear well, as the threads sometimes pull out.

Novelties in canvas have silk flowers on the surface, and are broken into large plaids by colored silk stripes on a beige or gray ground. Grenadines will be much worn this season, and those with flowered stripes on a black ground, alternated with black satin, are especially effective made up over black silk.

The tendency to light, transparent materials serves to extend the usefulness of gauze and chiffon, and the latest novelties in these are patterned all over in Persian or flowered designs in soft colors. There is a long series of thin fabrics between canvas and gauze, and any of these open-meshed weaves made over colored silk has a changeable effect which is very pretty, and decidedly a feature of the new in fashions. The coat bodice is the prevailing style and in some instances it is cut quite long, but in nearly every case the basque effect is there, even though it commences on the hips and forms a ruffle across the back only. Fancy vests of flowered silk, satin or brocade in light colors, and the elaborate collar bands which are such a feature of the new gowns, make the plainest coat waist very dressy.

Vests of accordion-plaited chiffon and net with lace edgings are quite as popular as ever, but the collar and belt are the points which receive most attention just at present. Collars are cut higher in the back than they were formerly, and besides the ribbon band and bow, there is a ruche of plaited silk, chiffon loops of black velvet ribbon, or lace set in the edge.

Striking contrasts of color are another feature of the new collar, and bright green with blue is one of the favorite combinations. Belts are treated in the same manner as regards color, and they are of all widths from the inch band to a folded pointed girdle of some considerable width, decorated back and front with fancy buttons and trimmed on the edge with applique lace or rows of narrow ribbon.

The cut of the new skirts is not yet materially changed, for they are still full around the bottom, but not with exaggerated fulness, closely fitted about the hips, and made with an inside facing of hair cloth. The model with the box plait effect in front seems to be a favorite, and this plait is sometimes stiffened across the bottom with whalebone to keep it in place.

About the only variation noticed in skirts is in the front breadth, which is often cut very narrow and flaring and trimmed down either side on the seam. Five yards is a good width for the skirt around the bottom for cloth or any wool goods. But street skirts are cut short enough to clear the ground well.

NO AFFIDAVIT WITH THIS.

What a Gray Parrot Taught 10,000 Green Paroquets.

A correspondent forwards us an interesting personal experience of a friend of his. The traditional fish story has many varieties, to which it seems only fair to add the following, even though the fish in this case was a parrot. This friend, an artist, was very fond of exploring out-of-the-way quarters of the world, and once left ship with a party of comrades in order to explore a Central American wilderness.

During the cruise of several months, the entire ship's company had devoted their leisure hours to singing to a parrot. The sailors had also lost no opportunity of teaching the bird all the nautical phrases they knew. When the artist and his comrades had bidden the bird and the sailors good-by, they plunged into the heart of the tropical forest, and, after great exertion in accomplishing twenty-eight miles, they reached their camping place for the night.

Just as the sun was going down they were startled to hear in the primeval silence a familiar voice from the top of a tall palm.

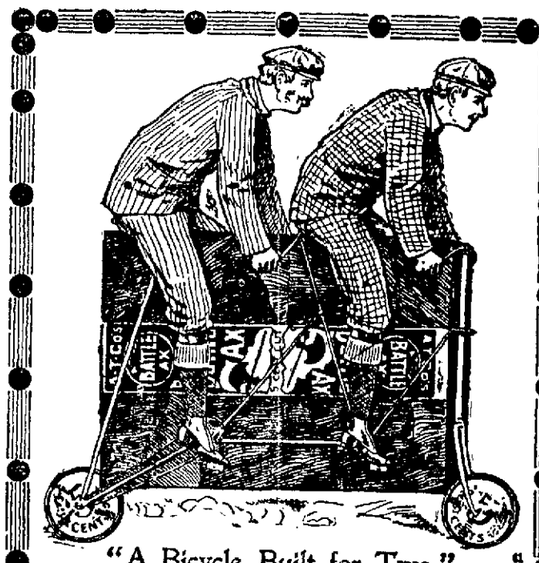
"Avast there! Yo, heave ho!"

It was the ship's parrot. Before they could quite believe in its presence the faithful bird fluttered down to a dead stump near by and with a shrill cry summoned the little green paroquets of the country.

About 10,000 of them circled round the great gray African oracle on the stump, and finally took their places, in good order, on the ground. The explorers looked on in dumb amazement. When the feathered assembly became quiet the ship's parrot broke into the familiar words of "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay," and to the surprise of the tropical world, and the delight of the feathered conductor, those 10,000 paroquets, with one mighty burst of song, executed "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

—French farmers are said to make from £200 to £400 a year out of snail farming.

—The property of the Salvation Army in the United States is valued at nearly $5,000,000.



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SAD BOOKS.

Not many books reveal the pathos deep
That wrings unwilling tears from unused eyes,
When secret, subtle power in ambush lies
And bid the careless reader pause and weep,
Awakening griefs at rest and woes asleep
That sudden start up shuddering phantom wise,
And fancy moved to ruthless memory cries,
And silenced sorrows new complaining keep.
But oh! what pathos breathes from stories read
In hushed sickrooms a weary hour to speed,
To spend an hour—and so few hours remain!
When tired eyes faintly smile, forgetting pain,
And one with riven heart must read and read
Though short the time and so much left unsaid.
—Dora Cave in Academy.

NOT PUBLISHED.

The rain fell relentlessly, the wind that swept in through the Golden Gate was piercingly cold and the poor wretch toiling painfully up the steep asphalt pavement staggered as he walked and now and then stopped to steady himself, pressing with his trembling hand against the buildings that he passed. His soiled, ragged clothes were soaking with the wet, and his emaciated features were pale as with the chill of death. When he had reached the summit of Nob Hill, he paused and wrapped his arm about an electric light post at the corner, leaning against it for the support his feeble frame needed so pitifully. A quick, firm step sounded on the pavement.

"For God's sake give me money to buy food!" said the wretch at the post.

The quick step ceased. "Why don't you say drink and speak the truth?" said the man, running his gloved hand down into the pocket of his fur lined overcoat. The glare of the electric light shone full upon his handsome, florid face. The poor wretch caught his breath sharply and made a step forward. The money which the man tossed into his outstretched hand gleamed a moment in his trembling palm and in another rattled noisily upon the stones far out into the street.

"I want no gold of yours," said the wretch, with energy that shook his whole frame. "I want no gold of yours, Henry Mason."

The man started; his florid face turned livid.

"Who dares to call me Henry Mason? My name is Derwent—Thomas Derwent," the man said hoarsely, staring about him into the night.

"You are out of reach of help just now, Henry Mason," said the wretch with a laugh. "I saw the policeman from this beat running in an opium soaked Chinese a few moments ago. I believe my hour of reckoning has come at last."

"Who are you?"

"You knew me well enough 20 years ago," the wretch answered.

"Howard Scott! My God!" cried the man.

"Oh, I thought you would recall me." And the wretch laughed again.

"What do you want?" asked the man, unbuttoning his coat. His voice was unsteady and his hand trembling.

"Neither your money nor your life, Henry Mason," said the wretch bitterly. "They will do me no good now. Listen! You live near here. I know your house. Why on earth I never spotted you before is a mystery. But I think it was more your hard, cold voice than your looks that betrayed you." Scott pulled a pistol from his hip pocket. The man caught its gleam in the light and started back.

"Don't move," Scott interposed calmly. "You are not worth it and my game is not yet played. Lead on to your house, and dare to budge one inch out of the way at your peril. I want a quiet, warm place to do some writing. Perhaps you did not know that I adopted a different profession after you ruined me and helped yourself to my money? I'm a special correspondent when I've life enough to be anything at all. I haven't made much of my life, as you see, but I can write."

"If you want money, tell me how much," Derwent said hoarsely.

"I told you I wanted no money of yours," said Scott, moving a step nearer. "I shall be paid enough for my night's job to tide over the few weeks of life that are left me. What I want is revenge and the chance to set myself right in the eyes of the world. You have robbed me of my life; that I cannot get back. You have stolen my money, as you did that of many others, and have saddled upon me a disgrace that should rest on your own shoulders. It was you who forged that draft and not I, and you know it, though I served my term in the penitentiary for the crime. You call yourself a gentleman now, Henry Mason, and I am worse than a dog, but my hour has come. Lead on home."

The wretch had raised his voice almost to a scream and now waved the pistol in the air. The man walked on, glancing over his shoulder furtively.

"I told you I should not kill you unless you tried to escape," said Scott with a sneer. "If you speak to any passerby, however, you are a dead man on the word. Go on."

The rest of the way was made in silence. Scott was close upon Derwent's heels when he mounted the marble steps of his stately mansion and turned the latchkey. Within all was silent. The wretch had counted on this, it was well past midnight. The gentle radiance of the soft lights, the warm air of the elegant house almost overpowered him, but Derwent heard the click of the pistol in his trembling hand and pushed open the library door.

"So this is your home, Henry Mason?" said Scott, staring about him.

"Not so loud man, for God's sake!" cried Derwent.

"So this is your home?" Scott proceeded, unheeding. "Not much like the prison cell that was my home for ten years, thanks to you, Henry Mason; not very much like the ratholes that make about the only home I know now."

"What do you want, man?" began Derwent, his hand finding his pocket again.

"Pen and paper!" said Scott fiercely, rousing himself and sinking into a chair at the writing table. "Now do you sit there across the room from me. Move or speak at your own risk."

Scott took the pistol in his left hand and began to write, yet keeping a close eye upon Derwent all the while. By and by he read aloud:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12, 1896.
I, Henry Mason, alias Thomas J. Derwent, do hereby certify that I forged the note upon the Goldthwaite bank of New York city 20 years ago, for which crime Howard Scott stood accused. I declare said Scott innocent. I alone am guilty.

"Come, now, and sign your name. Straight goods; I know your signature, remember."

"I will give you $10,000, $15,000, $20,000"— began Derwent eagerly.

"Sign."

"Fifty thousand"—

"Sign," and the pistol clicked.

Derwent bent over the paper. "One hundred thousand — anything, everything"—

"Write Henry Mason, alias Thomas J. Derwent," said Scott.

The man wrote, staggering back from the table with a groan.

"Now that part of the business is finished. Resume your seat," said Scott. "I want to do some writing on my own hook, and these are about as cozy quarters as I can find. You are pretty well known at home, Henry Mason, if you did shunt that forgery off on me, and it will add somewhat to the interest of my telegrams to state that they were written in your own handsomely appointed library. When I have finished I shall use your telephone a moment. The boys at the station know me pretty well. A special correspondent comes to know a great many people, you know," he said with a short laugh, "and I shall have no difficulty in getting a man to take charge of you. Whatever else they know about me they know I am no liar. After that my game is played."

He wrote on busily for an hour. At last he picked up the loose sheets and read aloud what he had written. He had told the truth when he said he knew how to write. The story that he told of his own suffering for the crime of another would have made him famous, so full was it of dramatic power and graphic detail. At the first merciless headlines Derwent groaned aloud, but Scott went on pitilessly, telling the whole dark story of the man's crime. Meanwhile he sat with his head bowed in his hands, listening. He did not raise his head even when Scott rang the telephone bell and ordered a man up from the station. The house of cards which it had taken him 20 years to build had tumbled about his head, and he sat bowed and broken among the ruins. The passing moments seemed hours of agony and despair. In the midst of it all there was a frou of skirts in the hall and the patter of slippered feet on the hard wood floor. The door opened softly.

"Is it you, father, dear?" a sweet voice asked, and Scott looked up to see a young girl standing in the doorway, the brass bolt still in her small white hand. She was a beautiful, sweet faced young thing, and her dead gold hair was flung loosely back over her wrappered shoulders, and a tender look of sleep was in her blue eyes.

"I am so glad you have come, dear," she went on. "I had gone to bed and was asleep, but I heard the telephone and fancied it must be you. I am so glad to see you, you sweet old papa you!" She had crossed the room and was kneeling beside him, her white arms about his neck.

Derwent fancied he heard a click of the pistol and looked up sharply. But Scott threw a newspaper over his left hand and coughed softly behind his palm.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, father!" said the girl, springing to her feet. "I thought you were alone."

There was not even a glance at Scott as she turned and left the room.

Derwent uttered a stifled cry as the door closed. "Lucie!"

But Scott had sprung to his feet. "At [illegible]" he said, jamming the pistol under Derwent's nose. "Your daughter, I suppose?" he went on.

"Yes," Derwent murmured.

"How old is she?"

"Eighteen years."

"Then she knows nothing of your dirty past?"

"Nothing."

"And believes in you?"

"Yes." And the man groaned.

"Then God help her," said Scott fervently.

The heavy tread of the policeman was heard mounting the stone steps. Scott hesitated a moment, then whipping the pistol into his pocket, he snatched the closely written sheets from the table and tore them into shreds.

"So my game is ended," he said with a laugh, as he stuffed the torn bits into the blazing grate. "Open the door and let the man in."

Derwent hesitated. "Coward!" said Scott between his teeth, but he opened the door himself.

The big policeman looked from one to the other in amazement. "You, sir?" he said, staring at Scott. They were friends in a queer sort of way.

"Yes, Mike," Scott answered. "Gentlemen like that one yonder don't like to be troubled with wretches like me, so I guess you'll have to run me in. A berth in your comfortable quarters is not objectionable on a night like this."

"What is to be the charge?" asked Mike, turning to Derwent with no very good grace.

The man was silent. He still sat cowering in his chair, dazed and helpless.

"Oh, the gentleman will no doubt be on hand to prefer charges in the morning," interposed Scott with a laugh. "Let's go, Mike."

"What a horrid wretch that was," said Lucie, coming from the back of the hall and putting her arm through her father's when the door closed. "What did he want of you, dear?"

"Money, of course, child," answered her father hoarsely.

"Well, I'm glad you telephoned for a policeman to take him away if he was troubling you."

A man was reported dead at police station No. 10 the next morning. Thomas Derwent went into the little whitewashed, smoke stained room and stood a moment looking into the pinched face of the dead man whose lips were closed forever. Then buttoning up his fur lined overcoat he went out again, breathing freely.—Lavinia H. Egan in Philadelphia Times.

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HEIR TO $1,000,000.

Good Fortune of a Laborer In New Britain, Conn.

Charles Vogel, a laborer of New Britain, Conn., has received word from the mayor of Lyons, France, that he has fallen heir to $1,000,000 by the death of his uncle.

Vogel came to this country about a year ago, and when first seen was found in a citizen's yard in what was supposed to be a drunken stupor. When the police picked him up, a card was found on his coat, on which a statement was written and signed by a doctor, saying the man was subject to fainting spells on account of an accident sustained in Canada.

Vogel was cared for and finally secured a position in the Stanley Rule and Level company's shops in New Britain. He is a steady fellow and has attended to his work faithfully, never receiving more than $1.50 for a day's work.

When the news of his good fortune came to him, he set about to complete arrangements for marrying the girl he loves. After the marriage they will go to France to attend to the settlement of the estate. Vogel will return here with his fortune and settle down in New Britain.—New York Recorder.

A Good Example.

Whatever may be said in disparagement of George M. Pullman, it must be conceded that his daughter has set a good example for American heiresses by marrying a young Chicago attorney instead of buying a husband in a foreign market.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HE WILL NOT TELL.

The Remarkable Silence of a Convict Serving a Life Sentence.

At the northern Indiana prison recently an incident occurred which shows with what tenacity a man can hold a secret, although the revealing of which would involve no living soul, not even himself, and would open the doors to liberty which will otherwise remain closed on him for life.

William Green, a hunchback, some 19 years ago shot and killed one Enos Brumbaugh in a fight over a remark made by Brumbaugh concerning Green's deformity. Green made his escape, and, although diligent search was made, could not be found. Several years later Green's brother, Amer, abducted and murdered pretty Luella Mabbett, the daughter of well to do parents residing near the Green homestead, in Cass county, for the supposed reason that she knew the whereabouts of Bill Green. The body of the girl has never been found, but parts of her clothing were found in a creek several miles across the county line from her home. Amer also escaped and was lost track of. Three years later the brothers were located in Texas working on a cattle ranch, Bill in the capacity of cook and Amer as cowboy. The deputy sheriff of Cass county, who had traced them, secured the services of a Texas sheriff, and, after a narrow escape of being shot with a rifle in the hands of Amer Green, the murderers were captured and brought back to the scene of their crimes.

The finding of Miss Mabbett's clothes in Carroll county gave that county the jurisdiction of Amer Green, and he was taken there for trial. While he was in the custody of the sheriff and his deputies they were overpowered by a mob and Amer Green was taken to the place where the girl's clothing had been found, bound hand and foot, and with a noose around his neck he was placed on a wagon seat with the white haired father of the murdered girl before him, begging to know the fate of his child and what he had done with her body. The murderer refused to speak, and one of the mob struck the horses which were hitched to the wagon, and as they lunged forward Amer Green fell from the seat, breaking his neck by the fall.

Bill Green was tried and sentenced for life in the northern Indiana prison. Many times has the broken hearted old father begged of the crippled convict to tell him the face of his daughter and the whereabouts of her body. Even at the deathbed of Green's mother, where he went from the prison to see her, he refused to speak, and later, it is said, the father secured the promise of the jurors who tried William Green to sign a petition which, the authorities say, would have secured his pardon, if he would tell about the murder. But Green, with bulldog tenacity, still holds the secret and prefers iron bars and silence to liberty, which could almost be had for the asking.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A CURIOUS MEETING.

Veterans Meet After Thirty Years and Identify Themselves.

J. H. Wyman of Chicago went to Newport News recently, and while waiting for a ferryboat a stranger, a man about Wyman's age, came up and shared his seat. They were waiting for the same boat.

"You were in the Union army," said the stranger, glancing at a button on Wyman's lapel. "Where did you serve?"

"I was in the First Wisconsin heavy artillery and put in a good share of the time guarding the big bridge over the Green river in Kentucky," answered the northerner.

"You did! I twice helped to blow up that bridge and was there when the third attempt, which you fellows stopped, was made. It was a black night in winter when we went up the third time. There were only a few of us, but enough to do the work if it were done quickly and we could pass through the Federal pickets. We reached a point 1,000 yards south of where we thought your picket line was, and I was sent forward alone to locate the line and find some place through which we could pass. I walked along freely until I thought I ought to take some care, and then I dropped to my hands and knees and went that way for awhile. It was so dark I could see absolutely nothing. All at once I struck a dry bush and snapped a stick under my knee at the same time. Then a rifle shot came from a picket at a point not 20 yards away, and my right arm was broken by the ball. The fellow had fired at the noise and made a good shot. It alarmed the guard, and our third attempt to blow up the bridge was a failure. Were you there then?"

"Yes," said Wyman, "I am the man who shot you. I never saw you, but I heard the moving of the bush and the breaking of the twig. After I shot you walked straight to the right for about ten yards, and then ran back for your command."

"That I did exactly," said the southerner.

"We found your tracks in the sand the next day. I did not know I hit you. I am glad I did not kill you, and I'm mighty glad to see you."

Then they shook hands and took up the journey together.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Sunday Observance.

Scene—Scotch farmhouse. Time, Sunday morning.

Tourist (to farmer's wife)—Can you let me have a glass of milk, please?

Milk is produced and consumed.

Tourist (taking some coppers from his pocket)—A penny, I suppose?

Farmer's Wife—Man, dae ye no think shame o' yersel' tae be buyin goods on the Sawbath?

Tourist (repocketing the coppers)—Oh, well, there's no harm done. I'm sure I'm much obliged. But won't you have the money for it?

Farmer's Wife—Na, na; I'll no tak' less than saxpence for breakin the Sawbath.—Leeds Mercury.

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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....
7—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis........
8—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....
9—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.
10—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation
11—Suppressed or Painful Periods....
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods......
13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....
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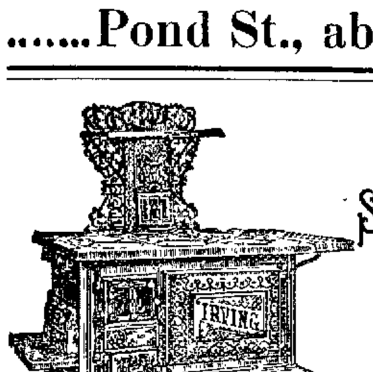

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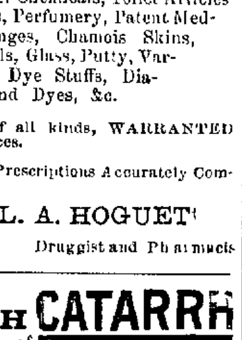

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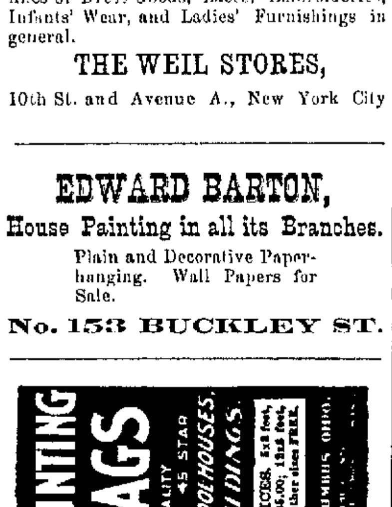

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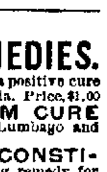

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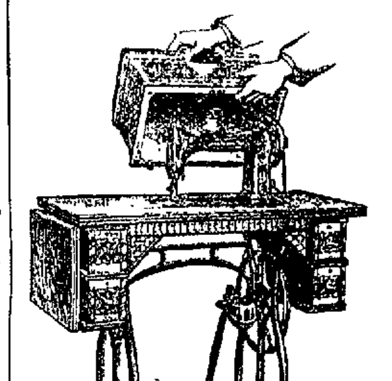

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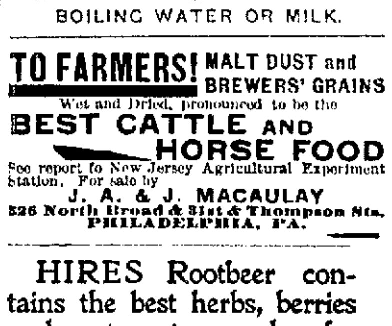

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